

No. 506.—vol. xix.]

# SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1851.

# Two Numbers, 1s.

### THE TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.

THE Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the operation of the law which forbids the publication of newspapers without a stamp, have presented their report. They have been for some months past occupied in collecting evidence on every branch of the subject, and appear to have conducted the inquiry with ability and fairness. The result is a condemnation of the tax

every branen of the subject, and appear to nave conducted the inquiry with ability and fairness. The result is a condemnation of the tax on all the usual grounds on which it has hitherto been attempted to justify it. The report discloses no new facts, and states no arguments against the Stamp Duty, which were not previously known and employed; but it possesses the merit of concentrating these facts and arguments, and of putting the whole case in a clear, strong, authoritative, and convincing manner.

The taxes on knowledge are twofold: the first is the Excise duty upon paper—a subject to which the inquiries of the committee did not extend, but which it is desirable to keep constantly fresh in the recollection of the public. Our opinions upon it have been more than once expressed. The impolicy of taxing such a commodity is so generally acknowledged, that the abolition of the duty, and the consequent freedom of the paper manufacture, is only a question of time. Whenever a Chancellor of the Exchequer shall be found wise enough to imitate, as regards paper, the example set by Sir Robert Peel, with such brilliant success as regards glass, there will be no fear that Parliament will interpose its veto between him and his good intentions. If the officers of the Excise have not been already relieved of their mischievous attendance upon the operation of

paper-making, it is solely due to the incapacity or unwillingness of Sir Charles Wood to devise a comprehensive and statesmanlike Budget. The doom of the tax has been pronounced by universal consent, and its continuance rests upon no argument stronger than that which our financial ministers are so fond of employing—that money must be procured somehow. Such an argument, when applied to taxation that impedes commerce and industry, and affects the health, morals, and social improvement of the people,

will not continue to be tolerated.

But the impolicy and injustice of the second of the two taxes upon knowledge—the newspaper stamp—are not so generally understood or acknowledged. Many persons who think the interference of the Excise with the manufacture of paper to be injurious to trade, and who have no objection to the cheapening of paper generally, and of books particularly, are yet of opinion that the newspaper stamp has the effect of preventing the dissemination of false scaling and proceed described in the process described in the p false, seditions, or immoral doctrine in the newspapers;—that the tax "keeps newspapers respectable," and that in reality the the tax "keeps newspapers respectable," and that in reality the stamp is not a hardship either upon the public or upon the pro-prietors of newspapers; inasmuch as by its means the public is privileged to receive, and the proprietors to send, newspapers free by post in all parts of the country. This class of reasoners will de-rive much instruction in perusing the report of the committee. No person who coolly and impartially considers the arguments used in this able document, and weighs the facts by which they are supported, can fail to admit that the newspaper stamp duty is, to say the least of it, a mistake, and that the sooner it is abolished, the better.

To tax news merely because it is news, is absurd as well as impolitic; for no Government can really have an interest in the ignorance of its people. But the absurdity of the tax becomes still more apparent, when it is known that the law authorities of the Government cannot strictly define what they mean by news. the Government cannot strictly define what they mean by news. To use the words of the Report, "the Secretary of the Board of Inland Revenue states that a paper containing nothing but records of proceedings in private families, and calumnious insinuations as to the conduct of individuals, is not liable to the stamp;" but that a paper which should, without a stamp, publish the Queen's Speech on the opening of Parliament, would be liable to a prosecution. Falsehoods, libels, blasphemies, and seditions may be, and often are, published by periodicals that make such matters their business. Whatever impediments may be thrown in the way of such disreputable publications, the stamp duty is not one; for falsehood is not liable to the duty, nor libel, nor sedition, nor blasphemy. But when a newspaper publishes facts which it is of the blasphemy. But when a newspaper publishes facts which it is of the highest social importance should be made known—when it sends its intelligent reporters to the galleries of the two Houses of Parits intelligent reporters to the galleries of the two Mouses of Par-liament, or despatches its active and painstaking correspondents to the remotest ends of the world, to gather commercial and political truths, the dissemination of which is a public necessity and benefit, it is taxed to an extent sufficient to withhold such information from the poor. No doubt, one of the original intentions of the Legislature, in imposing the stamp duty upon newspapers, was to have some sort of a guarantee, that publications, possessing such power for evil as well as for good, should not be established by irresponsible parties or mere men of straw. Yet it seems



equally beyond a doubt, that in this respect the Legislature made a mistake. The stamp does not prevent irresponsible parties and men of straw from punishing lies and libels and, in the case of the great leading daily and weekly newspapers, provides no security that would not be afforded by the proprietors of such journals it on stamp existed. To carry on successfully a great speculation like a newspaper, daily or weekly, a man must conform to the usual rules of trade and commerce. He must pay his way, he must be known and respected, and he must be responsible for his words and deeds like other men, who expect to prosper and hold their position in the world—all of which he would be obliged to do to ensure his success, if no such impost as a stamp had ever been dreamed of. That the Times or the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS would be less secrepulous in avoiding stateks upon private character, less moral, less religious, less intelligent without a stamp, than with it, will hardly be asserted for a moment; or that any rivalry to these journals, which should be established were the stamp abolished, could compete with them more successfully by publishing libels, by attacking morality or religion, or by pandering to the ignorant or the vicious, is absurd to imagine, without at the same time taking it for granted that the English are as bad and vicious as this hypothesis would make them, there ought at this moment to be an immense circulation of such inferior and abominable publications. But this is notoriously not the case, and destroys the whole argument of those who insist upon the stamp as the means of keeping the press respectable. As a rule, the press of England is respectable, because the people are so; and if any stamp, in the default of other means, could keep if so, it would not be the present stamp, which is a tax upon truth.

The justification of the Stamp Duty, which is based upon the free transmission of mewspapers by post, as a return made by the Government for the penny which it levies, will not stand invest

# OYSTER-DAY.

OYSTER-DAY.

Monday next will be "Oyster-day," or the day on which oysters are first brought into the London market at Billingsgate. Upon the preceding page our Artist has pictured from his Sketch of last year a street scene from this red-letter day of the London poor. Let us glance at the incidents of the groups of which the picture is composed.

The Oyster-day has arrived; and a very busy day it usually proves: for Mr. Mayhew, in his "London Labour and the Poor," tells us that "the number of cysters sold by the costermongers amounts to 124,000,000 a year. These, at four a penny, would realise the large sum of £120,600 a year. These, at four a penny, would realise the large sum of £120,600 as pent yearly in cysters, in the streets of London." We will not pursue the calculation into how many grottoes might be built from the shells of a year's supply of cysters, but come at once to the pile the boys in the left-hand corner of the picture are raising. The coming-in of cysters is observed as a cort of festival in the streets; and in each a nock of the metropolis as the present locality, the grotto is usually built of inverted cyster-shells plied up conteally, with an opening in the base, through which, as night approaches, a lighted candle is placed within the grotto, when, the effect of the light through the chinks of the shelly cairn is very pretty. It is but fair that the young architects should be rewarded for their trouble; and, accordingly, a little band, of what some churi may call truchins, sally forth to collect ponce from the passers-by; and the usual form of collecting the tax, by presenting a shell, is shown in the next group. The old gentleman is posed yet not displemed at the vigour of the applicants, whilst his daughter regards them with a genial smile. Ve wager that he will drop his copper into one or more of the suppliant each of the substance of the decidency salt? Bor their cysters—by and the month of the context of the light could to gether. At this street-stop a coal-heaver is the customer, an

cangerous.

VIGATION.—M. Cores De Vries is now at Batavia, or carrying out his contract with the Netherlands Gotwo steamers before the end of the year, one of which and the other is to be stationed on the west country.

ONDON NEA

NEWS Swarp hillt Lawrence, the United States Minister at the court of

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

On theseay last, a motion to percogation from Aug. You to be to two the way agreed to after a division in which 430 voted for, and 233 against the proposition. It was then unanimously resolved to elect twenty-five members as a committee of Permanence, to sit at certain periods during the prorogation. M. Creton reminded the Assembly, that his proposition for the repeal of the law of banishing the two branches of the Royal Family stood for the 11th of September; but, as the Assembly would not be sitting at that time, he should move that it be fixed for

calumny upon the President rassed, and that he has had th were not his own. The ecuted.

rticle.

iversary of the Revolution of July, which placed the late Louis in the throne, was celebrated on Tuesday, in Paris, at the church of A low mass was performed, and afterwards a few crowns of single-posited at the foot of the Column of July, on the Place do la the commencation was a very cold affait allogether.

an account of the railways in 19 is 335, measuring 10,287 7,954 dols. 100k place in Pennsylvania, ads, aweeping away bridges, 19 g away crops of all descrip-

had been moved for the re

tion.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has directed that no young ensigns or cornets shall in future be allowed to exchange corps more than once, and then only on showing good reason for so doing. This is to prevent their frying from their creditors.

The great cause of debt amongst military officers was about to be removed by the introduction of reform in the system of messes—the compulsory mess being about to be stolished.

Annuary, which, and the proverer, needed confirmation, was prevalent that Dost Anhumod, of Cabool, was dead.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.



THE EARL OF CHARLEVILLE.

Charleville, Viscount

Tas death of Phillipps, Dowager Lady Mackworth, took place at her residence in London, on Friday last, the 18th instant. Her Ladyship was the widow of the late Sit Digby Mackworth, Rart, Cavendish Hall, Surfolk, and sister of the Rev. Sir Robert Affleck, Bart, of Dalham Hall, in the same county, who died in May last. This excellent and charitable lady, who had attained the advanced age of 85 years, will be deeply regretted by her relatives and friends, and the many objects of her unostentatious bounty.

FRANCIS JAMES NEWMAN ROGERS, ESQ., Q.C., OF RAINSCOMBE, WILTS.



WILTS.

This learned lawyer, one of her Majesty's Council, and Recorder of the City of Exeter, was born in 1791, the son of the late flev. James Rogers, A Rainscombe, and Catherine his wife, youngest daughter and co-heir of Francis Newman, Eq., of Cadbury House, county Somerest. His family was of great antiquity, having been seated at an early period at Bryanston, county Dorset, now the re-

a silk gown, opers was a legal writer of some note, opers was a legal writer of some note, eipal works were—a treatise on "The Lawettee of Elections and Election Committee of Ecclesiastical Law."

a, third daughter of William Walter Yea,
Somerset, and leaves three sons and two



SIR HENRY SHIFFNER, BART., CAPTAIN R.N.

Tag death of this gallant officer occurred a few days since
Sir Henry was born 4th November, 1789; the second son of
the late Sir George Shiffner, Bart., by Mary his wife,
daughter and heir of Sir John Bridger, of Combe Piace,
and the second of the State of the S

# IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

The House had a mid-day sitting.
The Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill was read a third time and passed.
The House then went into committee on the Improvement of Towns (Ireland)
Ill, and passed a great many clauses after some prolonged discussion.
The report on the Patent Law Amendment Bill was brought up and agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.-MONDAY

me.

The Public Works (Ireland) Bill was read a third time,
Several other bills were forwarded a stage.

The Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management (No. 2) Bill went through
mmittee.

The Commons Inclosure Bill went through committee.

On the motion of the Earl of Carlisle, the Victoris Park Bill was read a third
me and passed.

time and passed.

SMITHFIELD.

The report of the committee on the Smithfield Market Removal Bill was brought up.

Earl Grahville offered some strictures upon the clause introduced into the bill in the Commons, by which compensation was granted to the City of London corporation for the loss of privileges consequent upon the abolition of the market of Smithfield, and moved an amendment by which the compensating clause was expunged from the measure. After some discussion, their Lordships divided upon this amendment:—Contents, 59; non-contents, 15; majority, 44. The compensation clause was consequently struck out.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The House had a mid-day sitting, when the committal of the Medical Charities (Ireland) Bill having been moved,
Sir W. SOMENYLLE Stated, that the advanced period of the session left no chance of passing the bill in its existing shape, so much opposition being threatment upon its very numerous clauses. He, therefore, proposed to pass the enactments having reference to dispensaries, and abandon all the rest of the measure.

neasure.

The bill thus retrenched was then allowed to pass through committee.

Sir W. Somentile afterwards announced that the Valuation (Ireland) Bill

yould not be pressed during the present session.

The House adjourned at three to fave clock.

In answer to Sir H. W. Barron, Sir W. Somentilles stated he would not proleed with the Improvement of Towns Bill. His intention was to proceed with

he Potty Sessions and other the Committee of the Potty Sessions and other the Potty Sessions and Other the Committee of the Potty Sessions and Other the Potty S

ne Fetty Sessions and other bills.

Mr. Anster gave notice it was his intention to ask the Secretary of the Aditiralty whether there was any truth in the last report that had been circulated ith respect to Sir John Franklin; and in case it should, like so many others, are not to be a fabrication, whether it was the intention to put in force the law gainst the retailers of false news? (Hear.)

Mr. Parker was understood to say he knew nothing of the report in question, copt seeing it in the newspapers.

JEWISK INJE AD RESERVED.

MIT. PARKER was understood to say its above.

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JEWISH DISABILITIES.—MR. SALOMONS.

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Creat Cumberland-place, Friday, July 28, 181.

Sit.—I am advised that it is my day respectfully to inform you and the House, that two accuracy by me, for having exacted have been commenced against me for preside alleged to be concred by me, for having exacted. Greatwish is not that at the trail of those sections any resolutions or proceeding which the House may adopt can be given in evidence in that action.

With the greatest respect, I have the honour to be, 50;

With the greatest respect, I have the honour to be, 40;

AND SALOMONS.

To the Right Hos. to Speaker. Select, Lake the sounder to te, Sir, To the Right Hos. to Speaker. The order of the day was then read upon the petition from Greenwich. Sir E. Hall moved, "That the electors of Greenwich be heard by counsel at e Bar of this Honse, in pursuance of the prayer of their petition presented to is Honse on Friday last, the 25th inst," (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ASTRY SECONDAL ORDER OF THE STREET OF THE S

slature. F. Thesicza observed that the petitioners asked in terms only to defend a which no one contested, namely, that of electing whom they pleased as

which no one contested, namely, that of electing whom they pleased as representative. engreeners a miscellaneous conversation, Actiowar recommended the Government to grant some delay, for the see of considering the perplexed question, before proceeding to settle it off—by passing the resolution which Lord J. Russell had announced. by passing the resolution which Lord J. Russell had announced. The control of the process of the control of the process of the process of the representation to the choice of the representation in the would return, and was not interfered with by a resolution of the a such as he had suggested—simply declaring the duty that devolved not not to admit a member who had been unable to fulfil the formalities remote of admit a member who had been unable to fulfil the formalities re-

whom they whinh celurit, and excellent and the constitute of the c

bit was a line in the control of the remotest indicated by the control of the con

Agailst it of the Against it o

osses observations from Mr. Anster and Mr. J. A. Smith, once again divided, and the numbers were—
For the resolution
Against it. 

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Smithfield Market Removal Bill was read a third time and passed.

ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ASSUMPTION BILL.

The Marquis of Landowns moved the third reading of the Ecclesiastical Riles Assumption Bill.

The Earl of Amendeem availed himself of that, the last opportunity he should awe, of entering his process against this bill, his apprehensions respecting the facts of which had not been at all removed by the discussions which had

ractor.

The Earl of GALLOWAY opposed the motion, believing that it would prove to the peace and well-being of the country. Her some observations from the Duke of Argyll, Earl Fortescue, the Earl of gall, Lord Reisen, and other noble Lords, the bill was read a third time. It the question that the bill do pass, and the restrict moved the insertion of an additional clause, with the view of enting the bill from interfering with the spiritual Jurisdiction and functions oman Catholic bishops.

oman Catholic bishops.

10 Marquis of Langbowne contended that the clause, though unobjection—
was unnecessary, as the bill would not interfere with spiritual matters,
ther some observations from Lord St. Germans, the Bishop of Oxford, and

### HOUSE OF COMMONS .- TUESDAY.

The House had a mid-day sitting.
The Medical Charities (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

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THE BALLOT.

Mr. H. BERKELEY brought in his bill for taking the votes of candidates at elections for members of that House by means of the ballot. It was read a first time, and the hon. gentleman named this day month for its second reading, amid much laughter.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied in considering the Metropolitan Sewers Bill, which passed through committee.

THE HOP DUTY.

In the evening sitting.

Mr. Farwent once more drew attention to the Hop duties, and moved the following resolution:—"That the Excise duty on hops is impolitic and unjust, and onght to be repealed at an early period."

Mr. Fulker seconded the resolution.

Mr. J. Honors moved, as an amendment, "That, on any reduction of Excise uty on hops taking place, it is expedient to reduce the Excise duty on british ops and the Customs duty on foreign hops by one penny per pound weight ach, together with the 5 per cent. additional duty thereon granted by the act Victs. 17.

Victs. 17.

The Characters of the Excuspours resisted the motion on the same rounds as heretofore, having no reference to anything but the finances of the country.

rounds as seretourer, maring no ensemble younty.

After some remarks from Sir J. Traell, Mr. Conden, and Mr. Bass, Mr. Honess withdrew his amendment.

The House then divided on Mr. Frewen's motion, and the numbers were-

The motion was conse

The motion was consequently lost.

RETENTION OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Mr. Hstwood than moved that an humble address be presented to her Massich manner as to her may seem fit, that the Crystal Palace be preserved until the let of May next, with a view to determine if that nove attracture, or any perion of it, can be adapted to purposes of public utility and re-

tel SEFFHORS strongly opposed the motion. He had from the very first the Crystal Palace, which he believed to be the first step to an attack is people of this country; and most unhappily it had turned out that he mistaken. The Sabbath-day had been descerated, and the poor had spanned up to town from all parts of the country to see the World's Fair, ad been paralysed, and there was but little in prospect for the people but

Against it

Majority

The motion was accordingly agreed to.

Mr. Assyrt then rose to move an address to her Majesty with a view to the ecessation of transportation to Van Diemen's Land; but while the hon, gentleman was addressing himself to the subject, the House was counted out.

# HOUSE OF LORDS.-WEDNESDAY.

Their Lordships had a short sitting.

The repert on the Charitable Trust Bill was brought up, and several private and public bills were forwarded a stage.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.-WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.

In answer to Mr. Henley,
The Charcellow of the Exchengues said that no steps had as yet been taken for establishing steam communication between the Cape and Stdney. He was not prepared to say that so exposed step, which had been recommended by the committee of which he had been chairman, would essue great expense; on the contrary, the committee had arrived at the conclusion, that the route in question would be the cheapset.

On the motion for going into committee on the Patent Law Amendment Bill,

lli, Mr. T. EGERTON objected to proceeding with it at such a period of the

Session.

The CHANCELLOR of the Exchangue said that the bill had been fully considered in the House of Lords, and urged the proceeding with it.

Sir F. Thesiger, Sir Macgregor, and Sir De Lacy Evans having spoken, the former in favour of, the two latter against postponement.

The Scaturros-Cerrara said that 500 persons had taken out protections for articles exhibited at the Great Exhibition, and were waiting to take out patents

articles exhibited at the Greak Exhibition, and were waiting to take Outpaces under the proposed measure.

Mr. T. Green Green Carlot of the practice of allowing a patentee six months to specify, and said that the bill, as it stood, would have the effect of cheating the intellects of the country of many of their best works.

Mr. Candreau would approve the bill, other which object he hoped Govern-laws, which required through the country of the patent laws, which required through the select committee.

Lord J. Russell said that Mr. Gardwell's suggestion should be taken into consideration. The Government regarded the present bill only as an improvement of the law as it stood.

The bill then went through committee pro forms.

# HOUSE OF LORDS .- THURSDAY.

The Court of Chancery and Judicial Committee Bill and the Medical Charlites (Ireland) Bill were read a second time.

The Ecclesiastical Residences (Ireland) Bill was reported.

The Leasthold Tenure of Land (Ireland) Act Amendment was read a third time and passed.

The Murcantile Marine Act Amendment Bill passed through committee.

# HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House had a mid-day sitting.

The Sheriffs of the City of London appeared at the Bar, and presented a petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council. of London against the dissolution of the present Water Companies.

The Coal Duttes (London and Westminster, and adjacent counties) Bill was read a third time and passed.

ead a third time and passed.

RETERTION OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

In answer to a question from Mr. B. Osnoske, with respect to the retention of a Crystal Palace, whether the Chancellor of the Exchaquer was prepared to a vote for its retention, The Crawcellon of the Exchaquer was prepared to be commissioners and the contractors, the Commissioners were bound to pay a additional sum to the contractors it they did. The Commissioners had be a commissioner with the public were to bare it kept out, the public were to bare it kept out, the public world be subject to the responsibility of retaining it as well as maintaining is Building.

the Building.

Mr. Warker understood the right hon, gentleman, on a former occasion, to say, that no claim would be made on the Consolidated Fund in case the Building were kept up.

The CHARCKLIOS of the EXCHRQUEN had not said so. The contractors were willing to keep up the Palace to the 1st of May, if they got compensation.

willing to keep up the Palace to the 1st of May, if they got compensation.

METROPOLITAN SEWERS BILL.

On the motion for the third reading of this bill,
Survival and the state of the stat

The bill was read a third time and passed.

The House went into committee on this bill.

Mr. Warker was strongly opposed to the power proposed to be conferred by his bill on the Board of Health, to obtain money from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to buy burial-grounds, and then to lay a pemy rate on the public to say for them.

The bill, after some opposition, passed through committee.

Several bills were forwarded a stage; and the sitting was suspended nafil a unarter past five o'clock.

In the evening sitting,

In the evening sitting,

THE EFISCOPAL AND CAPITULAR ESTATES MANAGEMENT (No. 2)

On the motion for the second reading of this bill,

Colonel Sigringer objected to going or with a bill of this importance at ac

Colonel Sigringer objected to going or with a bill of this importance at ac

late a period of the season. The same purpose is two carriantly very sus
late a period of the season. The same purpose is the season of the same of the same of the House npon the question, that this bill be read a second time this day six

months.

The House non the question, that this bill be read a second time this day six nouths.

Sir B. HALL thought that before they went on with this bill they ought to have an explanation from the Government of what was the real opinion of the ommissioners who had been appointed to inquire into the subject, since the bill reas certainly not founded on the report which they had presented.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCERCUR could not see what objection there could be to the present bill, since every improvement which it proposed was not for he benefit of any particular bishop, but for the Charch in general. The scheme of the bill was in its opinion a much better sesteme than the one recommended where Commissioners.

After considerable discussion the House divided. For the second reading, 45; against it, 34; majority, 11. The bill was then read a second time.—

ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF PART OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S

CREW.

The following paragraph, which appears in the Dundee Warder of Friday (last week), requires confirmation:—
"On Sattriday, the 19th inst, the whaler Flora, of Hull, J. Robb, master, who has been out a year and a half, cast anchor at Stromness, and seat her what the season of the season of

The letter is signed "Thomas Reid," and is dated "Dundee, July 22, 1851."

MILITIA PAY.—Mr. Ralph Bernal, Sir George Grey, and Mr. C. ewis have brought a bill into the House of Commons to defray the charge of a pay, clothing, and contingent and other perspective of the George Grey, clothing, and contingent and other perspective of the George Grey of the United Kingdom, to grant and other in certain cases to substream Gleen's continuous and pay, &c., will be inserted in the bill in committee, scioned officers, Tip Squarkon Regartar.—The members of the Royal Royal Tacult Tacult Squarkon have given a cup, value £100, to be sailed for by yacht clubs of cut Squarkon have given a cup, value £100, to be sailed for by yacht clubs of

has been brought into the House of Commons by Lord and Mr. C. Lewis for confirming the provisional orders of the general



THE BACNO OF NISIDA, THE PRISON OF CARLO POERIO.

# STATE PROSECUTIONS OF THE NEAPOLITAN

WE are enabled, from the sketch-book of a Correspondent, to illustrate one of the gloomy prison-houses in which Carlo Poerlo, the ex-Minister of Naples, was confined by verdete of the Grand Criminal Courl, as described by Mr. Gladstone, in the first of his letters to the Earl of Aberdeen. As the description of this Bagno of Nisida was quoted in our Journal of last week (see page 111), we need not here repeat the passage. It appears that the practice of chaining two prisoners together was introduced at Nisida, for the sake of Poerio and his fellow-prisoners. Mr. Gladstone adds:—

If was shrived that it is a Naissa, you have save or Yester data his show-risoners. Mr. Gladstone adds:—

I was assured that two or three weeks before, among 800 prisoners in the agmo (which to the passer-by looks hardly bigger than a martello tower), these onble irons were totally unknown; and there were many political offenders here there, but they were men or it and there were many political offenders on the property of the state of the st

reminals. The impectation of this prison, General Polomba, had, I was informed, never, The impectate of this prison, General Polomba, had, I was informed, never, rook for a very long time, visited it. But he had come just before I was here and it is impossible to avoid the inference, that he came in order to make critical that the orders for increased severity were not evaded or relaxed. Our correspondent has furnished us with the following strong contrastion, "that it is often desired to btain the scaffold's aim without the outcry which the scaffold would restate."

ereate."
In 1847, the prison of Castellamare was in such a ruinous state that In 1847, the prison of Castellamare was in such a ruinous state that two sentries were placed on the road to prevent any carriage passing it, except at a foot pace, from fear of its being thrown down by the concussion, it being in so dilapidated a state, from a fire some years before; and yet in those black walls were every night confined from 200 to 30 nonvicts, employed by day at the dock-yards of Castellamare. The King sould not be in ignorance or this, as he passed his summer months there, and almost daily visited the dock-yards adjoining it.

It is the common practice in Italy to condemn to death without the executioner's hand: a disaffected regiment may easier be got rid of by being sent to encamp at the swamps of Capua than by court-martial, when the uniforms returning in cartloads to the stores is the only tell-tale; or an inquiring religieuse ordered to a monastery so unhealthy that a second spring never greets its interaction, the malaria being as deadly as the axe.

CLOCKMAKING.—Mr. Matthew Litchfield, of Sutton-in-Ashfield, has just completed an elaborate time-piece, or astronomical clock. It shows the time of the sun's rising, southing, and setting; its right accension and declination, and his place in the cellptic for every day in the year. The age and phases of distribution of the sun's rising, southing, and setting the piece in the cellptic for every day in the intensity of the sun's rising southing, and setting of the stars of the first, second, and third magnitudes, their diurnal and annual revolutions, with the right day of the month for every day of the year. It was the right day of the month for every day of the year. Let right day of the month for every day of the year.

Linch Law amonder the Schoolmakerris,—[From a New York pages-]—At the general meeting of governors and parents, specially convened, resolved unanimously, that, as Mr. Morrison has not yet thought it to lower the charges for boarders in his establishment, in accordance with the reduced prices of fatings of all kinds, and moreover has, without the concurrence of any good of the usual half-yearly vacation, each parent or guardian be authorised and desired to deduct from the next account of his son or ward 25 per cent. for the New York, June 23, 1841.

A dinner was given on Saturday, at M. Soyer's Symposium, to a body of French mechanics, who have been sent over to this country by the Commissioners for France to visit the Great Exhibition. Among the English guests who were present were Mr. Fox, of the firm of dassess, Fex and Henderson, who, in reply to the toest or his health, with which he viewed such a demonstration of friendship and good-will. The thibition, he remarked, would be a great instrument in the promotion of the peace of the world, a sentiment which obtained the cordal assent of the meeting.

# CHRIST CHURCH, KENSINGTON,

and the Bishop, after an able speech from the Archdescon, alluded to the great want of Church accommodation still existing in the parish, notwithstanding the three churches that had been erected during the incumbency of the present Vicar: his Lordship stated that he hoped to be called upon, before very long, to consecrate another church; and that he should rejoice to see the day when he should be able to crown the whole by consecrating a noble parish church, in all respects worthy of the opu lence and respectability of the neighbourhood.

### THE LATE MARSHAL SEBASTIANL

THE LATE MARSHAL SEBASTIANI.

FRANCIS HORACE DE SERASTIANI, a Marshal of France, and a soldier of the Republic the Empire, and the Monarchy, sprang from a family connected with that of Napoleon. Sebastiani was born in 1773, and commenced his military career very early in life: he was a Colonel of Dragoons at the period of the celebrated 18th Brumaire. Having then acted a part which pleased Napoleon, he rose rapidly in favour and in fame. His subsequent career was most brilliant. His name continually appears in connexion with the terrible wars of France in Germany, the Peninsula, and Russia. He shared in the defence of the French territory in 1814, and he fought at Waterloo. At the battle of Austerlitz, Sebastiani was highly distinguished; and, immediately after that victory, his Imprial master, as a strong mark of his esteem and confidence, sent him to Constantiatople to negotiate an alliance between the Sultan Selim and France, for



THE LATE MARSHAL SEBASTIANI.

shutting the entry of the Dardanelles against the British fact. He there fire gave proof of his diplomatic talents. After the fall of Napoleon and the regum of the Bourbons, Sebastiani Joined the Opposition in the Chamber of Deputies, and continued to act with it throughout the period of the Restoration The revolution of July, 1830, found in him an ardent supporter, and his conduct in adding that great event obtained for him the lasting friendship and gratitude of Louis Philippe. General Sebastiani, on the establishment of the new Georemment, went first as Ambassador to Naples, and after that as Ambassador to London. He received from the King of the French, on October 21, 1840, the Oddon of a Marshay of France; and every honour and happiness appeared/to attend his old age, when a frightful domestic tracedy destroyed his peace and that of his family for ever. The Marshah's daughter, the Duches of Choiseul-Prasilin, was, on the 18th of August, 1847, assassinated by the Duke her husband, who poisoned him self in the prison of the Luxembeurg. Her father never recovered the -ock He retired from public life, but, on the breaking out of the revolution which dethroned Louis Philippe, he once more came forward to aid the King with his counsel. Unfortunately for the Monarch, his advice, dictated by wisdom and gratitude, could not be followed. Marshal Sebastiani died at Paris, on the 21st ultimo, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

# THE GUERNSEY RACE-PLATE.

THIS SUERNNEY RACE-PLATE.

This superb piece of plate is "the Queen's Cup," presented by her Majesty to the inhabitants of Guernsey, and to be contested for at the races held on the 16th and 17th inst. The Cup is of elegant design, with cinque-cento enrichments, and the introduction of dolphins, peculiarly characteristic for an island prize. It is from the establishment of Mr Dobson, silversmith to her Majesty, 32, Piccadilly.



THE GUERNSEY RACE CUP, 1851.—PRESENTED BY HER MAJESTY.



CHRIST CHURCH, VICTORIA-ROAD, KENSINGTON.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

### PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

PARIS FASTIONS FOR AUGUST.

ALL the brilliant toilettes appear to have left Paris for Vichy and Baden Still, as the fashions are made up in Paris, if we cannot see all the charming novelties worn, we can glance at the toilets most admired at the various watering-places. The materials, of course, are of the lightest texture imaginable. Poplin is superseded by the new Scotch poplinette, which is well adapted for travelling, because it does not tumble; and, as it is worn without flounces, it can be packed in trunks without inconvenience. Now that embroidery is so much sought after, conecous are much the fashion: they are generally made of embroidered muslin, with point darmes, the richest kind of embroidery. They are worn with barvige skirts, with flowered or square (kind of plaid) patterns, trimmed with flounces. A seaf or plain pointed shawl of black lace completes this charming morning visiting dress.

For evening, light ball dresses, mosely of white muslin, are worn low; and the indispensable ornaments of such a toilette are n atural flowers. Our duty as chroniclers of fashion obliges us to mention all novelties.

It is with regret we have to speak of a fancy which appeared some time back, but only as a fancy, when we remained silent upon the subject; but now it threatens to become a fashion, we must caution our fair readers to hesitate before they adopt the innovation. What think you of a waistocat—a man's waistocat—of white piqué, with diamond or malachite buttons?

Leghorn straw bonnet, trimmed with two bunches of short plumes. Dress of popinate with pattern, plain ground; trimmed with three plains ground; trimmed with three plains ground; trimmed with three plains growers are larger to body open in front, and kept in place serves lacks of ribbon to match. Fichus of English lace, plain black lace.

2. A Bonnet of embroidered straw, with spreading front, trimmed with green, red, or white poppies: these last are charming. Albanaise dress, mallow-coloured, with pardessure of the same; white pique waist-coat, trimmed with double row of buttons; fichu, trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

The side and crown of caps are trimmed with Malines lace, in two rows, mingling with the bunches of striped ribbon, laid on flat.

Soarf of black net, trimmed with velvel lace, laid on flat; the lace is sometimes of different widths, set on according to taste, and trimmed with a lace flounce; they are also made trimmed with two flounces instead of two fichus & colonne (that is, with a white stripe) with inlet.

Closed under-sleeve, trimmed with an inlet, also with two rows of Malines lace. There are other under-sleeves of muslin, open and trimmed with two rows of English lace. Canezou of Indian muslin, trimmed with embroidery & Linglaise, with a shoulder-band, and small skirts; and just above the skirts a fancy ribbon, closed by two bunches without ends.

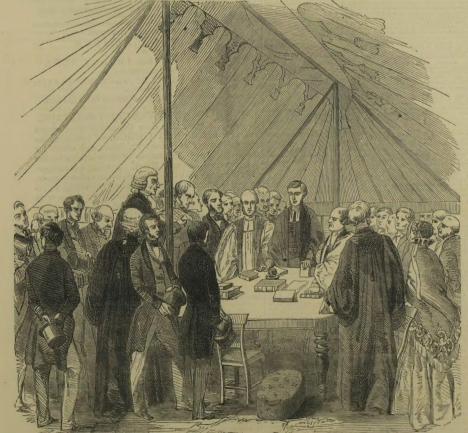
# LOCKS AND LOCK-PICKING.

LOCKS AND LOCK-PICKING.

WITH A PORTRAIT OF MR. A. C. HOBBS.

In our last week's Supplement we gave Engravings and descriptions of Chubb's Detector Lock, and Newell's (of America) Parautoptic Lock (A. C. Hobbs proprietor), and also referred to the exciting challenges then pending with respect to the picking of those locks and others heretofore considered impregnable.

For some time past Mr. Hobbs has upon more than one occasion hinted at the possibility of opening, without keys, those locks which had heretofore been considered as possessing the great desideratum of perfect security. In order to put the matter to a test, a number of gentlemen were invited to be present at No. 34, Great George-street, Westminster, to meet Mr. Hobbs, for the purpose of affording him opportunity of operating upon a lock which, some months since, was placed on the door of one of the vaults of the State Paper Office. Several gentlemen accordingly assembled, among whom were Mr. Proter, the secretary of the Board of Trade; Mr. Biddle, of the Great Exhibition; Mr. Peabody; Mr. Schenck, engineer;



MIDDLESEX COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, COLNEY HATCH, CONSECRATION OF THE CEMETERY. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)



Mr. Bell, and several other gentlemen. The lock having been examined and found to be fairly locked, Mr. Hobbs produced from his wal-toost pocket two or three small and simple-looking tools, and proceeded to work. Within twenty-five minutes from the time of commensing, the bolt of the lock flew back, and the door was opened. It was then sugested by one of the gentlemen present that Mr. Hobbs should turn the lott back again, and lock the door; it being a "detector" lock, it was monisdered he would be unable to accomplish this feat. In less than ten minutes, however, the door was again locked—no injury whatever to minutes, however, the door was again locked—no injury whatever to intend the intended of the control of the saving been picked. The lock in question bore the stamp of "Cluubba New Fatent."

As may be imagined, this performance created a great deal of excite-

ment in the world interested in locks and keys; and a committee, constaining of Mr. G. Rennie, Professor Cowper, and Dr. Black, was immediately appointed for the purpose of making arrangements for allowing Mr. Hobbs to try his skill upon the mysterious lock so long exhibited in the window of Mr. Branani, in Piccadilly, with the tempting announcement, in letters of gold, offering a reward of 2500 to any one who should plok it. In abort, this challenge, so long unbeeded, has at length been accepted. The monator lock has been removed from its long resting-place in Mr. Brananic window to an upper room in the house; where, it having been placed between two boards, which have been sealed by the

Meantine, it may be interesting to go back into the history of the affair, and to look a little into the subject of locks and lock-picking in general.

This subject was brought under the consideration of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, at their meeting on the 30th of June, when Mr. Hodges read a paper on the progress of lock improvement which was followed by an animated discussion, in which Mr. Chubb and Mr. Hobbs took part. At this meeting, the challenge given by Mr. Chubb respecting the picking of his lock was formally accepted by Mr. Chubb respecting the picking of his lock was formally accepted by Mr. Chubb respecting the picking of his lock was formally accepted by Mr. Chubb respecting the Newell lock in the following terms:—"That a party might take any commercial lock (of the Newell patent), examine it as much as he pleased, without limit of time, and take the lock to pieces and put it together again in the presence; and if the party could pick it in any time, and after any number of trials, a prize of £1000 would be given."

In consideration of the interest very naturally excited in the public mind, and purticularly amongst commercial communities, by the performances of Mr. Hobbs, and the consequences which they seem to involve, we have devoted some attention to the subject, with the hope of being able to give our readers a popular explanation of the rationale of the principles upon which Mr. Hobbs operates in lock-picking.

Taking Chubb's lock as the last and most striking example. As we explained in our short descriptive article last week, and as all who have ever seen a Chubb lock pretty well understand, the security of that lock consists in a set of tumblers ranged side to different heights, and which must be operated upon by "bitts" in the key, such "bitts" being more or less long, according as the tumbler cach is to act upon is to be raised higher or lower. Until all these tumblers are raised with exactness to their respective positions the bolt is not placed and will not turn with the key

# MIDDLESEX COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, COLNEY HATCH.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, COLNEY HATCH.

This new Asylum has just been completed, and on the lat uit. was inspected by the "justices, clergy, boards of guardians, and parcehial officers within the county of Middlesex." On the same day, the burisl-ground attached to the Asylum was conscrated by the Bishop of London; and our Artist has represented this brief but impressive eermony. The spot selected was inclosed and covered by a tent. In the foreground of the picture, Mr. Murray is reading the deed of conveyance, which he afterwards delivered to the Bishop's proctor, who stands at the head of the table, between the Bishop and one of the Chaplains of the Asylum. The deed of conveyance being presented by the proctor to the Bishop, his Lordship delivered a short address, followed by a prayer, with which the consecration terminated.

The visitors were then shown over the Asylum, and in the course of their inspection frequent must have been the melancholy reflection that the most grievous affliction to which the flesh is heir should demand this vast building for the sufferers. Still, this thought was followed by the consolatory evidence, that whatever human skill could effect in mitigating the frightful suffering, had been here attempted, and that such a "happy haven" had been reared. In the course of the day, Mr. B. Rotch, the excellent chairman of the Magistrates' Committee, took occasion to congratulate the county upon the work at last accomplished, and ventured to predict that even those who had most opposed the scheme at first would now concede its advantages, allow that it was comomical, and at least not deny that it was something to be proud of as a model institution for the world.

It will be interesting to add, that her Majesty has originated a fund to he called the "Victoria fund," which is to be applied to the assistance of those persons who leave the asylum cured, but who, when they leave it, he called the "Victoria fund," which is to be applied to the assistance of those persons who leave the asylu

SCHDAY, August 3.—Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 4.—East India Docks opened, 1806.
TORSDAY, 5.—Oyster Season commences.
WEDNESDAY, 6.—Frince Alfred born, 1844.
TRUESDAY, 7.—Onceon Caroline died, 1827.
TRUESDAY, 8.—George Caminin died, 1827. Marshal Ney shot, 1815.
FAIDAY, 8.—George Caminin died, 1827. Marshal Ney shot, 1815.
SATCHAY, 9.—Accession of Louis Philippe to the French throne, 1830.

WATERFORD and LIMERICK RAILWAY COMPANY, NOTICE is kereby given, that the Twelfth Half-Yearir General Meeting of Bharchelders of the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company will be held at the 70 HALL, as the city of WAXERFORD, or TRUKSDAY, the 28th day of AUGUST Instances of Twelfth and the Twelfth and the Twelfth and the Twelfth and the Twelfth and Twelfth and Twelfth and the Twelfth and Twelfth and

Dated this is say of canges, the CHESTER and HOLYHEAD RAILWAY.—REDUCTION OF FARES.—Issue of THROUGH and RETURN TICKETS between DUBLIN, LIVER-POOL, MANCHESTER, CHESTER, BIRMINGHAM, and LONDON.—On and sider Fisher Chester of the Ches

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			20 0		15	0.	**	30	0	2.0	22	6
	Liverpool		20 0	**	15	0	2.0	30	0 .	44	22	6
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Dublin and London	FOURTEEN d	175.										
	Departure from	Kin	estown.	-	Arriv	ral l	n Lond	on.				

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pour le Journal, une Nouvelle par Paul Féval; la suite des Impressions de Voyage

de Jean Raini de Paris à Londres, par Old Nick (E. Forgaes); Revne Folytechnique de l'Exposition; La Junk Chinaise; Berlioz, La Semaine à Londres;

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GUILD of LITERATURE and ART.—HANOVER-SQUARE

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS of the AMERICAN and FRENCH EQUESTRIAN TROUPS.—Second week of Mills Caroline and Mains Brover, Mona Louipes, Mr McCullon, Mr. Eaton Stone, Young Equities, &c., who are nightly balled with retirested burst of appliant from delighted

POYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET, 5, The Duke's Wager, Apartments, and the Allaubre. 5, The Duke's Wager, Apartments, and the Allaubres. 6, Tore in a Maze, Apartment and the Allaubres. 6, Tore in a Maze, Apartment and the Allaubres. 7, The Duke's Wager, Apartments, and the Allaubres. 9, The Duke's Wager, Apartments, and th

PRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
BOUFFR.—Mr. MITCHELL respectfully announces, that the enthest
Meastern Bondi's, is engaged, is the property of the sense Season of French Plays will terminate by Monaleur Bondi's supagement.
DAY EVENING NEXT, AGUST, 4, will be evived the popular Flay of LE
PARIS, with other Enterstaments.—Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be seen
thickness long all binary, 8, old Bond-street; and et the Box-office.

Additide-street, Trafsigst-square.

MR. JOHN PARRY.—In consequence of the number of the number of the square who were unable to obtain admission on Manday evening last, Mr. John will even his NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL ONE MORE MOSET HIS TO MAN HE LIGHT BILL STORT—SETT ON MONDAY EVENTAN ENEXT, AUGUST 441, to commit he Licial Bill, Stort—street, an MONDAY EVENTAN ENEXT, OLD BILL STATE AND STREET HE STATE OF THE STAT

M. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. JOHN FARRY will give his NOTES, VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL, on WEDNERDAY EVERING NEXT, a GRAVESHOP, on Priday, 8th August, at Highbury Brain on Monday, 26th August, at Portampeth; on Tuesday, the 28th, at Chichestor; and on Friday, the Many at Brighton.

SHOR REFIGIORS.

FARY RUSSELL (from America), at MISS KELLY'S
FRANKE, 7a, Dean-stroet, Boha, will give his New Entertainment, entitled THE
FAR WEST, "The World and the News, and NISSHOL LIPE in FREEDOM and
SLAVERY, on MONLOW.

SLAVERY, on MONLOW.

SLAVERY, on MONLOW.

The State of the World and the New Songs
and his intest and favourise compositions.—The cute of will place at the flow-cribe, from 11 till 4.

daily. To commence at 8. Press Boxes, 28 61; Upper ditte, 18 big. Ph. 1s; Statis, Sa. Private Boxze, 21s.

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(Under the Patronage of her Mort Gracious Majesty the Queen, and his Royal

Highness Frince Albert,—Williams Roome, and Madrigals will be small by XV MINIXON

mext, August 6th. a Solection of English Glees and Madrigals will be small by the control of the con

In Samy, St. Junear a street; and at the Doors on the moralog of Performance.

GOMPERTZ'S PANORAMA of the ARCTIC REGIONS.—In consequence of the vara increase of visitors to this Exhibition, Mr. of
rmined to keep is OPEN for THREE DAYS longer; viz. MONDAY, TUESDAY, and
shall, ALG, S., and S.; when it will be finally closed, be baring made arrange
as a Provincial Tour on the following week. Exhibition Daily, at 3 and 8 clocks, at
THERMIN ROOMS, 53, Marini Janes.—"The a cense portrayed are no estrikingly core
ITERMIN ROOMS, 53, Marini Janes.—"The a Charter of a little from Mr. Snow, the office
ded at Cang Hilly last year from Lady Pranklin a vessel, Prince Albus,

who landed at Cape Rilley tast your from Lady Freinburgs whost, critics almost.

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the control of the Computer of th

The to the farce greens, secheols, half-price. Open from 10 till dust.

FGYPPIAN HALL, PICCADILLY,—The Grand and Populous Bern World of the Hover of the House of

UNIVERSITY of ST. ANDREWS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the next EXAMINATION for the DEGREE of DOCTOR of MEDICINE will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of Outsber. Fellows and Members of the Reyal Colleges of Eurogeon of England, Edinburgh, and Dullin; of the Eachly of Physicians Reyal Colleges of Eurogeon of England, Edinburgh, and Dullin; of the Eachly of Physicians for examination. Every candidate is required to communicate by letter to Mr DAT of the Season of Medicine, fourners days before the period of extraination, and to present himself to the Season of Medicine, fourners days before the period of extraination, and to present himself to the Season of Medicine, fourners days before the period of extraination, and to present himself to the Season of Medicines of the Season of Medicine, and Season of Season of Medicines of the Season of Medicines of the Season of Season of Medicines of Season of

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T THE PHRENOLOGICAL MUSEUM, 367, Strand
Exister Hall), a popular LECTURE is delivered grantinously every THURE
past Two o'clock p in., by J PBROWNE, MD.
squestion—Does the power of mental analysis which phrenology, context
analyst of theorem and correct the weak points of our own character?" being a Kenter.

B. R. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 315, Oxfordsvery hort, by a Benglik Medical guidenner Administration for the Augustian of the State of the Modern State of the Moder

THE CRYSTAL PALACE as a WINTER GARDEN will be exhibited on Monday, August 11th, at the GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14.

Regueri-tivel.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSS.

WATER
COLOURS.—The Seventeenth Annual Exhibition is now open at their Gallery, 53,
Pail-mail, near St. James's Palsos, from Nine o'clock till diak. Admission, 1s.

LEVEL SHORTLY CLOSS.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER-COLOURS.—The FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE, at their Gallery, b, PALL-MALL EAST, on Seturday, August 9th.—Admittance, bt. Catalogue, 8d.

A T the PRINCE of WALES' BAZAAR, 209, Regent-streets, — cosmon and proper streets, — cosmon and proper

THE GREAT EXHIBITION AND THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

LL the MOST INTERESTING DEPOSITS at the GREAT

EXHIBITION WILL IN THE PARTY OF THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC IN. ALL THE MUST INTERESTING DEPUSITS at the GRANE EXHIBITION WILL IN UND BE LECTURED ON at the ROTAL POLYTRONI PITUTION.—The present Lectures are on the CHEMISTRY of the MINERALS and LALS at the Great Exhibition, including the Precious Gens. Cyrystalastions, &c. which is considered to the Chemistry of the MINERALS and the Education of the Earth, achilities by Forecastic septements. The great core is Education of the Earth, achilities by Forecastic's experiments. The great core, with Yosai Diminist. A Lecture on the History of the Harp, by Fewderlet Chemistry of the Harp, by Fewderlet Chemistry, and the Chemistry of the Harp, by Fewderlet Chemistry, and the Chemistry of the Harp, by Fewderlet Chemistry, and the Chemistry of the Harp, by Fewderlet Chemistry, and the Chemistry of the Harp, by Fewderlet Chemistry, and the Chemistry of the Harp, by Fewderlet Chemistry, and the Chemistry of the Harp, by Fewderlet Chemistry, and the Chemistry of the Harp, by Fewderlet Chemistry, and the Chemistry of the Harp, by Fewderlet Chemistry, and the Chemistry of the Harp, by Fewderlet Chemistry, and the Chemistry of the Harp, by Fewderlet Chemistry, and the Chemistry of the Harp, by Fewderlet Chemistry, and the Chemistry of the Harp, by Fewderlet Chemistry, and the Chemistry of the Harp, by Fewderlet Chemistry, and the Chemistry of the Harp, by Fewderlet Chemistry, and the Chemistry of the Harp, by Fewderlet Chemistry, and the Chemistry of the Harp, by Fewderlet Chemistry, and the Chemistry of the Harp, by Fewderlet Chemistry, and the Chemistry of the Harp, by Fewderlet Chemistry, and the Chemistry, a

Delta des Admission, is; Schools, Half-price. Open daily from Half-past Ten till Five, and VAUXHALLL.—BELL'S LOCOMOTIVE AERIAI. MA—
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A DOUBLE NUMBER

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

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ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION FETES IN PARIS.

TO EXHIBITORS IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE. TO EXHIBITORS IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE. As we are bringing to a close the weekly Supplements connected with the Great Exhibition, we receive numerous applications daily from Exhibitors and others for the insertion of Illustrations of their articles in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. It being quite impossible to comply with these requests in our ordinary space, we beg to inform Exhibitors that we are willing to receive any drawings, with descriptions of articles now in the Crystal Palace, to be Paid for, Advertisement Price. If this arrangement be satisfactory to Exhibitors, extra sheets will be Presented Grants to our Subscribers. Immediate application must be made; and no Drawings or Sketches, &c., can be possibly attended to, unless sent during the present month. Re-applications will be received.

Office, 198, Strand, August 1, 1851.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

# LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1851.

The Crystal Palace is spared! The Goths and Vizigoths, the Huns and the Barbarians, are not to be allowed to raze to the earth that beautiful and unique Building—at least, until the 1st of May, 1852. The House of Commons, which originally granted the site for the Building, has decided that it shall stand for the winter, with a view to determine in the meantime whether it cannot be adapted to purposes of public utility and recreation. The Legislature, which is, in this respect, the organ, as well as the representative of the whole people, has, we think, acted wisely in rescuing the Building from immediate destruction. To have pulled it down would have inflicted a loss that might have proved irreparable; for, if once removed, there would have been neither funds, nor site, nor opportunity for its restoration. London is not so conspicuously rich in public buildings, combining both beauty and utility, as to justify the Legislature—merely to gratify

the prejudices, or, it may be, the well-founded objections of a few ladies and gentlemen, under the guidance and championship of Lord Campbell and Colonel Sibhorp—in hastily sealing the doom of an edifice which the press and the public, and all our foreign visitors of every class and degree, have, with a singular unanimity, pronounced to be univalled in Europe, or in the world. Between this date and the re-assembling of Parliament, there will be ample time to ascertain decisively, whether the Building is calculated to withstand the blasts of our insular Boreas, and whether, in point of fact, the summer glories of the Great Exhibition of Art and Industry may not be—we will not say eclipsed, but, to a certain extent—rivalled, by the winter splendours to which Mr. Paxton proposes to devote it. At all events, the decision of the House of Commons, that it shall remain until the dawn of another May morning—though it may possibly offend some few persons, and especially that small portion of society who object, from habit, to everything which the rest of the world approves, and who like nothing so much as to run a tilt against anything or any person that is popular and successful—will, we are certain, meet with the warm approval of the country generally. The Londoners, on whose behalf some few voices are raised, are quite content to lose a slice of their beautiful Park if they can gain the Crystal Palace in exchange; and the inhabitants of the remotest towns and cities in Great Britain, each of whom has as large a vested right in Hyde Park as any Londoner can have, share the feelings of the Londoners upon this point with a fervour and unanimity, not the less real because they have not been expressed in noisy public meetings. The Crystal Palace was a happy thought from the beginning. It made the fortune of the Exhibition; and people have learned to have a kind of faith in it, and to believe that its second adaptation will be as brilliantly successful as its first. There is certainly something to be said in favour of rem

The House of Commons, under the leadership of the Prime Minister, has refused to entertain the question of admitting Mr. Salomons to his seat, without the express sanction of an act of the united ter, has refused to entertain the question of admitting Mr. Salomons to his seat, without the express sanction of an act of the united Parliament. So far there is an end of the case until February next, when Lord John Russell, in office or out of office, must, in justice to his own character, re-introduce the bill, which the House of Lords has five times rejected. In the meantime, the spirited conduct of Mr. Salomons has given such an impetus to the Jewish cause, and to that greater cause of civil and religious liberty of which it is an off-shoot, that we may expect one or two, if not half a dozen, Jews, to try the chances of an election, whenever any vacancies shall occur in the representation. There are wealthy members of that faith highly respected in London, who will be ready, should a general election take place next year, to contest either a metropolitan or some other borough; and there is a moral certainty that the agitation which has commenced will never be allowed to drop, until the Jew is placed on a footing of complete equality with the Christian. Indeed, the discussions that have taken place on the claim of Mr. Salomons show that the opponents of the Jews are losing confidence. When a Jew solemnly, before the House of Commons, declares that an oath upon the New Testament is not binding upon his conscience, and demands to be sworn on the Old Testament, the question of the Christianity of the Legislature is at an end if his demand be acceded to. The House of Commons, in allowing Mr. Salomons to refuse the oath upon the New, and to take it upon the Old Testament, virtually yielded the whole question. Every one sees the absurdity of the Jew being branded as a "Popish recusant," for refusing to make the subsequent declaration which excluded him from Parliament, and feels that, sooner or later, the House of Lords must reverse its decisions upon this matter, and consent to do what the Commons require of it. In the meantime, Mr. Salomons, and the two actions pending against him for voting in the House—he be

# COURT AND HAUT TON.

Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and junior members of the Royal family are still enjoying the retirement of obsorne. The Royal movements during the weet heave been of a routine character. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent returned to her residence. Frogmore, near Windsor, on Wednesday, from a visit to her Majesty at Osborne. Her Royal Highness was accompanied by Lady Augusta Bruce and Sir George Her Royal Highness was accompanied by Lady Augusta Bruce and Sir George

wher. Miss Burdett Coutts gave her last grand soirée for the season on ednesday.

# METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Society of ARTS.—The annual meeting of this valuable institu-

nenade of the season was

i, air. sarry, sir J. Loutin, Paare Gavazzi, air. maste, air. rusey, air., sp. co.

RIGG-CROSS HOSETTAL MEDICAL SCHOOL—On Wednesday, a
fit the governors, medical officers, medical students, and friends of this
m, was held in the board-room of the latent students, and friends of this
mirror of the control of the students most distinguished for
uircements in the various branches of medical study. The Ray-H. Macher rector of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, presided, and on taking the chair
d his diffidence in occupying such a position, but on reflection he consilate he was only following the example of his Master, who sent out his
to heal the sick; and in sacid an institution science and faith should be
d. The Charing-cross Medical School, he said, had grown up with the
and now bore a high rank among such institutions. The distribution

Charing-cross Medical School, he said, had grown up with the pose a high rank among such institutions. The distribution is place.

I place.

I make a manufacture institutions. The distribution is place.

I, on Thesday and Wednesday, on behalf of this excellent includence of the control of t

ROYAL GENERAL ANNUITY SOCIETY.—A general meeting of the beeribers and friends of this society, established for granting annuities to develope the society of the society, established for granting annuities to develope the society of the society of

BLACKFRIANS DRIDGE.—Un Incessay the preparations of traffic over Plackfriats-tridge commenced, and in the course of the thoroughtare for carriages will be stopped. Foot passengers be permitted to pass over as usual. The committee have been obliged to adopt this step, the continual sinking of the defecte have been obliged to adopt this step, the continual sinking of the defecte have been obliged to adopt this step, the continual sinking of the defect have been obliged to adopt the step to actions for the safety of the public. On the carriages from the bridge the superincumbent weight will be commended to the comment of the arch, and the necessary steps adopted for the

obliged for adopt this step, the continual sinking of the adelective pier rise to scrious apprehensions for the safety of the public. On the exclusion carriages from the bridge the superincumbent weight will be taken of crown of the arch, and the necessary steps adopted for the safety of structure.

On Tuesday morning an accident of a most frightful character t place on the premises of Mr. Keatley, soap manufacturer, Bermondey, man named John Murphy. The unfortunate man was engaged, with the ownerment in the manufactory, in preparing a large quantity of boiling lay, whilst walking across a plant on the side of the copper he sipped, and fall the belling liquid. His screams soon brought his companions to his assisted being scaleded to a fearful extent. He was seen by a surgeon, who immedit ordered his removal to Guy's Hospital, where he lies in a precarious state.

DESTRUCTURE FIRE—FIYE LIYES SAYED.—An alarming fire be out on Monday morning, at two clock, at 10, Great Prescott-street, coer by Mrs. Leman. The family, which consisted of the persons, retired to read about eleven o'clock. Mr. Henry Russell, the celebrated vocalist, who arrived from the country on a visit to the family on Sunday evening, fer rest also about eleven; but was suddenly awakened by hearing a crash in kitchem, as of falling wood. Suspecting that thieves were in the house was on fire: A dense smoke filled the statroas. Mr. Russell is house was on fire: A dense smoke filled the statroas. Mr. Russell is a state of the st

of in anis.

On the man and the baronier in the word of the man and the man an

# THE PEACE CONGRESS IN EXETER HALL.

THE proceedings of the annual Peace Congress, commencing on Tuesday week, the 22nd ult., were briefly noticed in our Journal of last week. The second sitting took place on Tuesday, when Mr Cobden moved the first resolution:—

That the standing armaments, with which the Governments of Europe menace each other amid professions of mutual friendship and confidence, being a prolific nourse of social immorabilty, financial embarrasement, and national suffering, while they extice constant disquisional time and friinding smoog the natives, this Googress would carneadly urge upon the Governments the imperative necessity of entering upon a system of international disarrantion effects of called the product of the contraction of the co

monts the imperative necessity of saircing upon a system of interestional districtions.

M. de Pomperie, of Paris, Mr. Ewart, Mr. 2 Mr. M(Gregor, M.P. for Glasgor, and M. 5ees Sequand, professor of political conomy at Madrid, supported the resolution, which was unanimously carried,

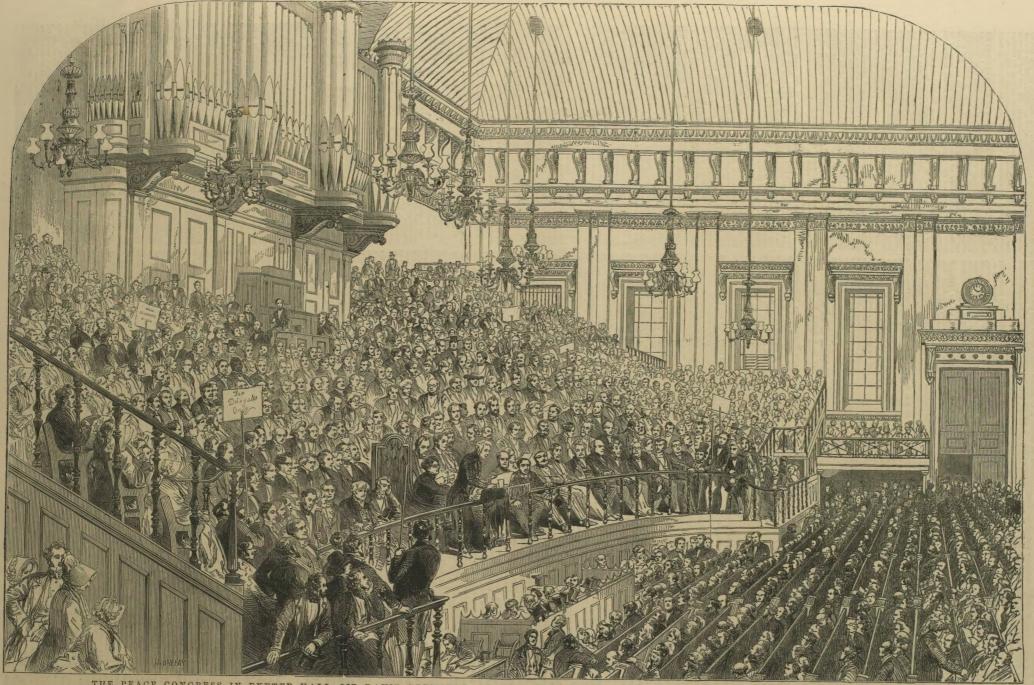
M. Girardin here entered, and was received most enthusiastically.

The next resolution, which was a solitows:

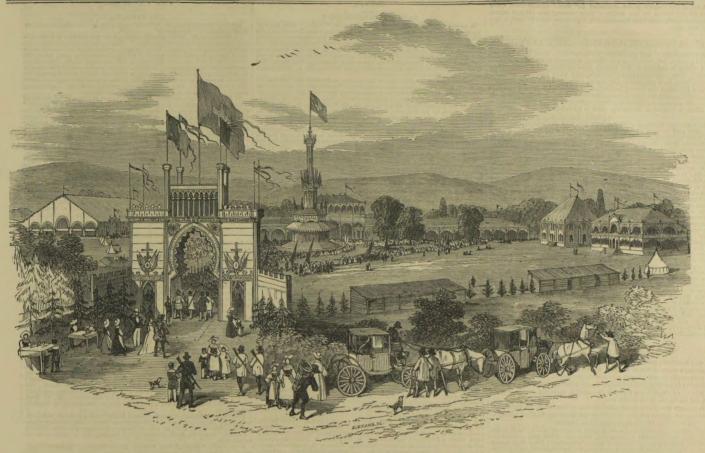
This Congress, billeving that the intervention, by threatened or actual violence, of one country in the internal politics of another, is a frequent cause of bilter and deschaing was maintains that the right of every state to regulate its own affairs should be held absolute and

was moved by Mr. Henry Vincent, and supported by the Rev. Dr. Beaumont and M. Garnier, and was also carried.

The Rev. John. Burnett, followed by other gentlemen, proposed the third resolution:



THE PEACE CONGRESS IN EXETER HALL-SIR DAVID BREWSTER, THE PRESIDENT, READING THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS,-(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

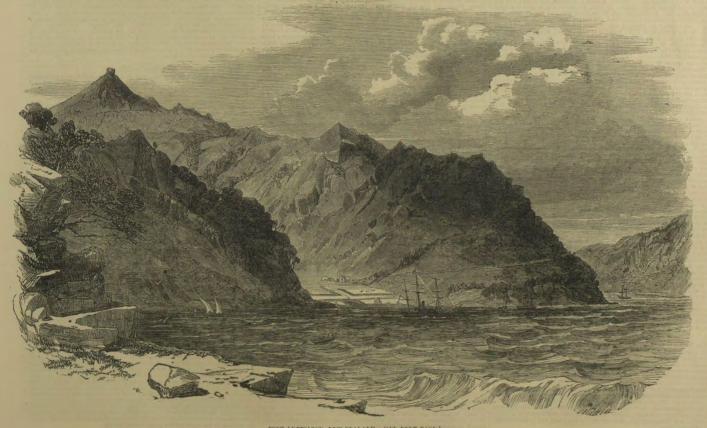


GRAND FEDERAL RIFLE MATCH AT GENEVA.

GRAND FEDERAL RIFLE MATCH AT GENEVA.
ONE of the most popular festivals in Switzerland is the grand Rifle shooting, or The Federal, for training carabiners in the use of their arms, and at which all the best shots meet to contend for prizes. These federal meetings date but from the year 1824, when the first was held at Aarau. The locality is, however, changed at each festival, held every two years. The last meeting was in 1849, at Aarau. This year it has been held at Geneva, with a splendour far exceeding previous meetings. This success was unexpected; for several mighty interests, political influences, and the common hate between rich and poor, have not only been directed towards the support of the Democratic Government at Geneva, but have thrown several other difficulties in the way.

The shooting extends to a week; but this year, in consequence of the unlooked-for amount of presents and money, for prizes, the exercise was prolonged to ten days. The total sun collected was 199,469 france: hitherto, it had not exceeded 60,000 francs. The city of Geneva paid, besides this sum, for the construction of temporary buildings, about 60,000

GRAND FEDERAL RIFLE MATCH .- THE SHOOTING COURT AT GENEVA.



PORT LYTTELTON, NEW ZEALAND,-(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

A list of the various prizes contested for would occupy more space than we can devote to the matter: their amount was 170,928 francs. We should add, that this beautiful fete was, from first to last, a very brilliant affair.

# THE CANTERBURY COLONISTS-PORT LYTTELTON.

THE CANTERBURY COLOMISTS—FORT INTIBLION.
The proceedings of the Canterbury Colonists have, from time to time, found place in our Journal as a portion of a system of Christian civilization which is entitled to the highest consideration and regard. They cessels, their commemorative festivals, and their farewell entertainments, have been pictured in our pages; and now we have the gratification to fill entertain the fill the colonial patient of the settlers, from a pen-and-ink eketch, which we have just received from an Antipodean correspondent. We append a portion of a very interesting letter from Mr. —, an officer employed in the survey office in Lyttelton:—

### THE CENSUS.

THE CENSUS.

A very interesting and important return has just been made to Parliament' comprising a series of tables compiled from the summaries of the 40,000 enumerators employed on the recent census of the population. These returns show the amount of the population and houses in the divisions, registration counties and districts of England and Wales, in the counties, cities, and burghs of Scotland, and the islands in the British seas.

The accounts have yet to be submitted to final revision, but it has been ascertained that nothing but the keenest scrutiny can detect the samalest inaccurations. The result may be, therefore, regarded as complete. It appears, then, that the population of Great Britian and of the islands in the British seas, as enumerated on March Slat, 1851, was 20,936,4691 and that the part of the army, navy, and merchant service belonging to Great British cost of the country when the census was taken, has been estimated from returns to have been 107,604; that of the total number of these persons, 21,104,073, remaining 10,743,747 females; and the preponderance of females over males 283,422.

The actual increase in the intervals of the consuses between 1801 and the

### MUSIC

### SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY

### MUSICAL EVENTS

MUNICAL EVENTS.

In their sax horns, terminated their series of concerts at the

Adelaide-street, last evening,

pa has been giving his entertainment, "The Songs of Dib-ic-street Music Hall, or Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Biagrove gave their fifth quartet concert, at the Mortiner-flurnday morning, aided by Miss Pools, Miss Goddard, and

ano), Mr. J. B. Chatterton (harp), Messre. Clementi, West
ed.

. Reed., ussell has taken the Soho Theatre for his musical, dramatic, and inments, "The Far West" and "Negro Life in Freedom and in evening in the ensuing week.

The samounced another farewell performance of his "Notes,"

was paid to the gas Company

### THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.
"Norma" took place last Saturday, followed by

# ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA

burni, and Suguit, whit we produce a service on Monday. Mille. Rachel fainted away in the last act of "Adrienne Leconvreur." Just at the moment abe was receiving the poisoned bonquet, a dog introduced into the threatre began to bark, and the offended trappelement tottered and fell. The shock upon her herves, in a state of unsmall excitement, was too much. Had this accident happened to a young actress, it would have been attributed to inexperience. On Tuesday, Rachel's engagement terminated with the character of Camilla. The house was crowded, and the plaudits universal.

# HAYMARKET.

# SADLER'S WELLS.

es of a limited number of nights previous to her is ica commenced on Saturday, with Queen Kathe "On Monday she performed Hermione, in "The V mances were well attended. Assae Builen in the fit of drams, were pleasingly performed by Miss Jenny appeared in the characters of Cromeell and Floricei, and performed and intelligent in manne god, and performed Autolycus in a truly artistic mer regret the absence of Mr. Younge. Mrs. Marst which is a great gain. No actress, since Mrs. Gir characters as the nurse to Juiet, or the midwife than all, Mr. J. W. Ray, an actor of undoubted geni mpany; and, in the old Bohsmian shepherd, presen trionic gem.

### THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

taken.

ds the middle of the Eclipse the gloom was very sensible; the amount
bout this time was about equal to that of sunset, but it was very differfused, and the general appearance of objects was widely different from

Jt	JLY	28, 18	51.					_		
185	1851. Barom. Ther Shade.		Exposed.		Win	ıd.	Weather,			
28th J	July.	as read off	Att.	Dry Bulb	Wet Bulb	Dry.	Wet.	Direc.	Str.	Remarks, &c.
H. M		In.	Deg	Deg.	Deg	Deg.	Deg.			and the same to
	A.M	29.941						S.S.W.	0.5	Overcast; sun's
		29,923			60.7	67.6	62.10	12	0.8	Scud; sun visible
1 20	F . DL.	00			61.2	68.1	63.0	31	0.8	Hazy; sunshine
					60.4	67.3	61.6		0.8	The disc of the sun
1 30	55		9.0	90.3	00.4	01.00	04.00	73	0,00	only visible The disc of the sun
1 40				36.4	60.2	67.0	62.1	99	0.7	visible occasionally
1 50					61.2		62.3		0.5	
	93	**		-			61.5		0.4	{ Very gloomy; scud;
2 0	32	29.916		_	_			27		rain .
2 10					60.3		61.7	, 27	0.5	Light rain falling Overcast
2 20		••		04.8	60.3	64.9	60.8	23	0.7	Hazy; sun just visible
2 30	,,	**	4.0					11		(Overcast; Bun Was
2 40	19	4.0		64.8	60.0	65.1	60.6	57	0.5	visible 2 min, since
2 50	- 22	7.0			59.8		60.2	- 22	0.5	Overcast
3 0		29.917	69.8	63.7	59,4	64.1	59.5	23	0.4	Overcast; gloomy, Very gloomy, rain
3 10	60	1		63.2	59.1	63.2	59.6	7,5	0.5	falling
3 20				69 6	59.2	62,10	59.3	- 17	0.3	Light rain falling
	"		1				59.3		0.3	COvercast; sun was
3 30	22	**		52.8	59.0	02.0	09.3	17	0.10	2 visible at 2.24
								1	1	Overcast; drops of
2 40	.,	1		63.0	59.3	63.0	59.6	1,,	0.3	Sun was visible
	- 27	1	1						1	from 3.41 to 3.46
				1			1	1	1	Some drops of rain.
3 50	.,,			63.3	60.2	63.2	60.7	- 17	0.2	
	,,								}	( some drops of rain
4 0	,,	29,900	69.1	63.	60.4	63.1	60.8	31	0.2	falling
4 10	. "				60.0	_	60-4	22	0.2	Light rain falling
4 20	. 71	1 ::	1::		1 60.0		60.3	27	0.2	Overcast
4 30			1	63.4	5 59.5	64.0	59.9	23	0.4	
4 40	3 ,,	1.0	1.0		3 59.6		60.1		0.3	
4 50				53.	2 59.7	63,1	60.0		0.2	Light rain falling
5 (	3 31	29.88	7 69.1	5 152 . :	31,09,1	02.0	1 03.1	11	.000	121411111111111111111111111111111111111

The following observations are by the Frankfort correspondent of the Morning

cters from Adelaide, South Australia, bring intelligence of con-rable importance to the shipping frequenting that place. A patant slip has tab been completed at Port [Adelaide, and is capable of taking up vessels of tons for repair. The Panama, a vessel of 522 tons, had lately been taken in the slip, which is laid down on the property of the South Australian Com-y, and is undergoing repairs likely to be completed in a few weeks, which, for this, could not have been accomplished in double the time, and then

LAW AMENDMENT.—The following are the resolutions

we officer that PCTIA'S 10 be rather than 15 0 6 could not be a co

### CHESS.

-You have not taken the position down correctly, as you may see from the

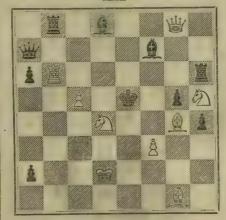
E L. of PROBLEM No. 201, by Anapest, F R, Spaniard, Milo, Jack of Shrewabury, Kymer, Boer, as correct.

Of PROBLEM No. 201, by Ernest, Milge, F R S, L L D, O, An Amsteur, Man-Rufe, M E R, Jack of Shrewabury, Eaglet, Beer, Derevon, Sheffiold Grinder's Ap-88 Edmand, Syrasa B W F and correct.

LETTONS of FROMEN NO. 302. by Ernest, Midge, F B S, L L D, O, An Amateur, Man-photose of FROMEN NO. 302. by Ernest, Midge, F B S, L L D, O, An Amateur, Man-chester, Exfor, M E R, Jack of Shrewbury, Eaglet, Seer, Derevon, Sheffield Grinder's Ap-realists, St Edmand, Stovens, B W F, a recorror. LETTONS of ENIOMAS by B S, Derevon, Seer, Slimple Simon, St Edmand, C J D, Norwich, Stevens, R F S, B W F, are corror.

# PROBLEM No. 393.

This difficult and beautiful position we owe to F. DEACON, Esq., of Bruges.
BLACK.



White playing first, gives mate in five moves.

GAME IN THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.
BETWEEN MESSRS. HORWITZ AND BIRD.
(Sigilian opening)

WHITE (Mr. B.).	BLACK (Mr. H.)		BLACK (Mr. H.)					
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	17. P to K Kt 31	Kt to Q 4th					
2. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to Q B 3d	18, K R to K sq	B to Q 2d					
3. B to Q Kt 5th	Q to Q B 2d	19. P to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 3d					
4. Castles	P to K 3d	20. R to K 3d	B to K sq					
5, Kt to Q B 3d	P to Q R 3d	21. Kt takes Kt (ch)	Q takes Kt					
6. K B takes Kt	Kt P takes B	22, Q to Q 2d	P to K 5th (b)					
7. P to K 5th	Kt to K 2d	23. Q R to K sq	P takes Kt					
8. P to Q 3d	Kt to Kt 3d	24. R to K 4th	P to K 4th					
9. R to K ag	B to K 2d	25. K to R sq	B to Q 2d					
10. P to O Kt 3d	P to K B 3d	26. P to K Kt 4th	Q to K Kt 4th					
11. Kt to K 4th	B P takes P	27. Q to Q R 5th	B takes Kt P					
12. B to K Kt 5th	P to Q 3d	28. Q R to K Kt	P to K R 4th					
13. B takes B	O takes B	29. Q to Q B 7th	Q to Q 7th					
14. Q Kt to K Kt		30. Q takes Q.P	Q takes K B P					
(a)	P to K R 3d	31. R takes K P	Q takes QR (ch)					
15, Kt to K 4th	Castles	1	(c)					
16. R to K 3d	Kt to K B 5th	32. K takes O	P to K B 7th (ch)					
TOT TO DO DY DOT		ite resigns.						
AARO TARO TORIGIO.								

(a) This is lost time.
(b) The winning move, and one it is surprising so sharp-sighted a player as White did not foresee.
(c) A beautiful fermination.

# THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

(To the Editor of the Lilburatere Lordon Nawa.)

Sir.—As the national entertainment which we have provided for the world is drawing to a close, our foreign visitors are likely to leave us shortly, and some perhaps, are already on the wing. Allow me, as one who has subscribed to that part of the entertainment which has been largely supplied at, I fear, too liberal an expenditure of time and health, to thank them for their share in the Great Chess Tournament. Their games will long survive the Crystal Palace, and be attided with experiences when all its contents shall have cerumbied into dust, and the innumerable hosts that have impacted them with delicits shall have been gathered to their fathers. It may be too much to say that the mysteries of Chess are exhaated; it may occur to some future so with the interest of the content o

Was a molification with the control of framework and part of the meeting.

Was a molification with the control of the control of the control of the meeting.

Was a committer venis,

Will nit has deed.

He has won for himself a wreath on this occasion far more honourable than the Olympic clive, even if Chesa was know in Elis.

A CANTAS.

A CANTAS.

# EPITOME OF NEWS-FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is understood that her Majesty, in person, will prorogue Parliament on Friday next, the 8th inxt.

The select committee of the House of Commons, to which the subject was referred, has reported in favour of the aboutton of the stamp duty on newspapers, and the granting to the leading daily papers of the metropolis and other places the protection of a copyright of limited duration in the articles of news.

The Hon. and Rev. Henry Bertie, son of the Earl of Abingdon, and a Phellon. and Rev. Henry Bertie, son of the Earl of Abingdon, and a ryears ago rector of Stanford, Worcestershire, was among the passengers for tistlon, Canterbury, New Zoaland, at the sailing of the last body of colonists. The Rev. Mr. Oakley, head of St. John's Roman Gatholic church, ington, has written to the morning papers denying that the schoolinaster who brought up at the Glerkenwell Police-court, a day or two ago, charged with leily to a child, is a priest or ecclesiastic of any kind, as stated erroneously in a police report.

report.

inversary soirée of the members of the Printers' Dramatic inversary soirée of the members of the Printers' Dramatic is place at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street, on Saturday evening. The neath were on the most liberal scale, and the result, so fair as the Visitors was concerned, proved that the persevering efforts of the establish for themselves a permanent position are amply responded to mbers and friends of the trade. The room was crowded with people, interments were warmly applanded, and the evening passed off almost satisfactorily.

coincip to establish for themselves a permanent position are same, finels of the by all members and friends of the trade. The room was crowded with people, by all members and friends of the trade. The room was crowded with people, the entertainments were, warmly applanded, and the evening pussed off altogether most satisfactorily.

A company of 15 persons, Lebanese, from Syria, have arrived in London for the purpose of giving theatrical representations of the manners and customs of Syria. The company have travelled through France, giving similar representations.

It is understood that the Rev. Mr Manning, late Archdeacon Manning, who recently seceded from the Established Church, is to be appointed to the church at Gravesend which has been purchased from Mr. Diew by Cardinal Wiseman, for the celebration of divine service according to the forms of the Roman Catholic church, assisted by another minister of that church.

Mr. C. S. Denison is appointed Deputy Judge Advocate to the Queen, into place of Mr. F. Nowman Rogers, Q.C., deceased, and Mr. Serjeant Kingliske is appointed Recorder of Exeter.

The High sherifis of Cumberland have been accustomed to contribute £10 to the Carlisie races fund, but the present sherif, being a member of the Society of Friends, has sent glonation of equal amount to the Camberland the Society of Friends, has sent glonation of equal amount to the Camberland Carlisie races fund, but the present sherif, being a member of more than 300 years, via. the consecration of two Roman Catholic prelates with seems of a ceremony which has not been performed in the metropolis for more than 300 years, via. the consecration of two Roman Catholic prelates with seems of a ceremony which has not been performed in the metropolis for more than 300 years, via. the consecration of two Roman Catholic prelates with seems of a ceremony which has not been performed in the metropolis for more than 300 years, via. the consecration of two Roman Catholic prelates with the sent profess of Strewshury. Amongst those wh

Prince de Metternich has been elected burgomaster of the wor of Plass, in Upper Austria; and in oder to perpetuate the remembrance of that election, he has founded in the town a louse of refuge for aged persons of both sexes.

Russia and Austria are coming to an arrangement for renewing the contract of navigation of the Danube. The latter has also come to an agreement will Bravaria, and plages itself to construct, with as lattle loss of time as possible, a railroad from Salzburg to Brück, in Styria, and to have compited within flw years a branch railway from innspruck to Kindsia and Salzburg; further, to have dislated before the expiration of 1986 the lines extending from Batten to Verous, and from Linds of the state of the

sickly. They then acquire fresh strength, and throw out an immense quantity of blassoms. It is this periodical change of nourishment which has led to their lonesvity.

The Journal de Marennes (Charente-Inférieure) states that the question of determining whether the Sendre is to be considered a river or a branch of the sea, has just been decided by a commission named by the Minister of the faterior to inquire into the matter. This body has declared that the term of 'the river of the Sendre', set down in so many different maps of France, is an error, as the expanse of waing, between twelve and one o'clock, a policeman or dayle. London-bridge discovered smoke issuing through stoppoliceman or dayle. London-bridge discovered smoke issuing through stoppoliceman or dayle. London-bridge discovered smoke issuing through stoppoliceman or dayle and London-bridge discovered smoke issuing through stoppoliceman or dayle. London-bridge discovered smoke issuing through state of the large houses in Dokes-trees, incomediately at the rear of Tooley-street, belonging to Mr. Alderman Humphrey, whose premises in a locality adjoining were lately burnt down. The policeman immediately sent for the engines. Several quickly arrived on the spot, and in a very short time the fire was extinguished, before any material damage was done. The origin of the outbreak is unknown.

The bill brought into the House of Commons by the Chancellor of Exchequer and Mr. Bouverie, to amend and continua the Metropolitan Sewers. Acts, provide for the appointment of a chairman and eputy chairman of Commissioners of Sewers by warrant under the sign manual—the former to receive a salary not exceeding £1000 a year. The chairman or deputy chairman will preade at Conrist of Sewers, and two commissioners on being the chairman or deputy chairman will breade at Conrist of Sewers, and two commissioners on the sea are to te made and mortages at the made and mortages at the order to receive a subject of the appointment of the throught of the Republic of the

deputy consumer, one year.

The Fropaganda publishes, that in the capital of the Republic of the The Fropaganda publishes, that in the capital of the Republic of the The Fropaganda publishes, that in the capital of the Republic of the Consumer of the Fropaganda publishes are successful to the Fropaganda publishes of 25th March, 1851, the "Body Order of Jenue" that the Archive of Spain was, through this decrees, set aside "to all eternity."

The Jloyd of Vienna publishes a statistical account of the Russian empire, Poland not included; from which it appears that it contains 2041 towns, 2012, 1855 in European Russia, and 176 in Siberia, including 44 fortness. There are in Russia 291,371 agricultural colonies, including 6951 in Siberia: there are

Athens we learn that workmen employed four raining the field of Marathon, found the place of sepul-ofell there in the memorable battle 490 years before the



# CHINESE PERFORMANCE ON BOARD THE JUNK.

CHINESE PERFORMANCE ON BOARD THE JUNK.

The Chinese Junk being now, by permission of the civic authorities (the conservators of the river), firmly established on the mud-bank at the conservators of the river), firmly established on the mud-bank at the end of Essex-street, Strand, close to the outfall of the main sewer of St. Clement's parish, is thrown open daily—morning and evening—with a variety of outertainments à la Chiansies, including a vocal and these are certainly no less extraven dinary than what has gone before, instrumental concert, a grand assault of arms, Chinese conjuring tricks, &c. The native crew, who, of course, never contemplate going to sea again, are the performence, and acquit themselves in an artistic manner worthy of the "supers" of the Victoris or Artley's. At the evening performances the queer old craft is lighted up with festoons of coloured lamps—a sort of ministure Vauxhall; and in the midst stands an open orchestra, in which four or five instrumentalists ("Barbariane," not Chinese) prepare the ear for the extraordinary combination of sounds which is to follow. Nothing can exceed the gravity of the "celestials," as they take their position in the midst of the assembly on the main-deck, and proceed to fright the ear with gong and drum, and cymbal, and agonazing categut; the leader beating time with a stake upon a sort of time succeed the gravity of the "celestials," as they take their position in the midst of the assembly on the main-deck, and proceed to fright the ear with gong and drum, and cymbal, and agonazing categut; the leader beating time with a stake upon a sort of time succeed the gravity of the "celestials," as they take their position in the midst of the assembly on the main-deck, and proceed to fright the ear with gong and drum, and cymbal, and agonazing categut; the leader beating time the course of the same manner, which, if intended to give any source of the course of his "war demonstrations," afforded great amuse-field and the course of his "war demonstrations," affo

concert being concluded amidst the breathless silence of an astonished auditory, the war demonstrations and feats of arms then commence; and these are certainly no less extraordinary than what has gone before. The first act consists of a set of grotesque posturings, in which the performers disport themselves severally one after the other, each succeeding one striving to outdo the other in the wildness and extravagance of his gestures—flying and leaping round the deck, thrusting out the arms right and left, threatening, retreating, &c., the musicians all the time keeping up a terrific clang. Next come a series of somewhat similar performances, with long poles or lances; this scene closing with a set-to between two performers, which we have endeavoured to embody in our Engraving. Swords are also introduced, and brandished about in the same manner, which, if intended to give any idea of the military science of the Chinese, shows them to be very far behind any other known nation in the world in that respect. One young hero, in the course of his "war demonstrations," afforded great amusement every now and then, particularly after some very startling efforts at cut and thrust, by throwing himself down, and turning a somerset over his shield. When we left, the "barbarian" orchestra was about to strike up again, and dancing, it was said, was about to commence, but we did not wait for it.

ception of visitors to the Great Exhibition. This establishment is now in full operation, offering accommodation for 1000 persons. The premises are situated in Ranelagh-road, and cover an area of upwards of two acres. The arrangements combine comfort with economy for mechanics and others desirous of securing comfortable accommodation at a trifling cost; the dormitories provide a separate bed for each individual, with soap, towels, and every convenience for ablution; the prome are lit with gas at night, and watched by efficient warders. The proper ventilation of the various apartments has received the approval of the authorities appointed for their inspection. A culinary department is attached to the establishment, to furnish visitors with provisions at a moderate and fixed price; the dining-room is large and well ventilated; there is also a separate smoking-room, detached from the main building.

A news-room, plentifully supplied with newspapers, magazines, and various publications relating to the Exhibition and other sights of London, has been provided. Altogether, we cannot conceive anything in the shape of accommodation for large numbers of persons better calculated to ensure comfort, enjoyment, morality, and social order, than the arrangements of this establishment; and Mr. Harrisson, the proprietor, is entitled to the thanks and support of the public for his foresight in providing ao important an element of the enjoyment of thousands who visit the Exhibition, as a well appointed home.



THE RANGLAGH CLUB (MECHANICS' HOME), THAMES BANK, PINLICO.



COODWOOD GROUP .-- "CONFLICT BETWEEN RODERICK DHU AND FITZJAMES."



THE GOODWOOD (CINQUE-CENTO) CUP.

THE GOODWOOD RACE
PLATES.
The three prizes contested for at Goodwood during the past week are elegant specimens of the goldsmith's art; their ornamentation is poetle n design, whilst they present masterly examples of working in metal, which challenge comparison with the finest productions of their kind in the Great Exhibition.

One of the pieces of plate is a vase for holding flowers, and is elegantly modelled in the cinque-cento manner, from a design by Mr. Alfred Brown, whose works we have repeatedly had occasion to commend. On the most prominent parts of the bowl of the vase are high reliefs representing the death of Hippolytus, and the carrying off Hippodamia by Pelops; in each of which tubleaum the artist has adhered closely to the description of the events by the classic poets; in each, the parrative of the design is admirable. Around the foot of the stem which supports the vase is a group of statuettes, illustrating Vigil's account of the death of Camilla: the Amazon and her attendants are elaborately executed; and high praise is due to Messrs. Hunt and Koekell, Bondstreet, for the translation of the entire design into silver.

The second prize is a very clover group from a design modelled by Mr. Cotterill, and manufactured in silver by Messrs, Garrard, of the Haymarket. The subject is the close of the contest between Roderick Dhu and Fuziames, in Scott's "Lady of the Lake." The Highland



### RESTORED IRONWORK IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.



RESTORED IRONWORK OF THE CHANTRY AND TOMB OF HENRY V., IN WESTMINSTER ABBFY.

afture of the Royalists, the historian says:—"In this the Lord Francis Villiers, a youth of rare beauty and comli-

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

The calendar for next week supplies us with a total of seven race meetings, which severally announce as follows:—Monday: Ripon and North Staffordshire. Tuesday: Letth and Rainford. Wednesday: Brighton, Loominster, and Aloechurch. Of these Brighton pre-eminently takes the lead; and with its two days of professional, and one of genilemen's racing, will fully maintain its popularity. The new Grand Stand is rapidly approaching completion. The squate stutiers for Monday embrace Regatas at Deptord; Coldham Hall, The approach Stures for Monday embrace Regatas at Deptord; Coldham Hall, Liverpool; Poplar, Surrey Canal; and Tyre. Tuesday: Chatham, Reyal Swittern Yacht Cub, and Yarmouth. Thursday: Irongay; St. Katherine's. Caucart.—Monday: Hill Hall, Essex (Zungarl); Hiereford, Sheffield, Shrewsbury. Tuesday: Wickham and Shacktewall. Wednesday: at Liverpool. Thursday: at Woolwich, Newark, Canterbury.

### GOODWOOD RACES.

GOODWOOD RACES.

The recurrence of the princely festival of Goodwood has assembled, under the lineavitable roof of the noble Duke and Duchess of Richmond, a very large party of the English aristocracy.

The reciting was admirable, and the success of Colonel Anson's horse in the first great rose was halled with satisfaction on all sides. A heavy thunder allower succeeded, after which the Duke's party were again gratified by Lord Francis Villies, which the good old General Group of the "Death of Lord Francis Villies," which the good old General General Courses of Colonel Roots, Londstone, bravely carried off from upwards of 30 competitor.

The party at Goodwood House includes the following titled and distinguished personages:—Prince Edward of Sane-Weimar, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, Earl and Countess of Francis Villies, Earl and Countess of Eesborounk, Earl and Countess of Francis Villies, Earl and Countess of Francis Colonel, Lord Mactical, Lord Maistone, Lord Sarlei Oldrich, Lord Galerbury, Lord Life, Lennex, Lord Alexander, Lord Counterbury, Lord Life, Lennex, Lord Alexander, Lord W. Letnex, Lord And Liru Lennex, Lord Alexander, Lord W. Letnex, Lord Anders, Lord Lord Maistone, Lord Martin, Lord Ganterbury, Lord Life, G. Lennex, Lord W. Letnex, Lord Anders, Lord Lord Maistone, Lor

ni, Capitain Feitati, Bir. Gorrar Shirr, Mr. and Mrs. John Stanley, Mr. 7, Sc.
Earl March's party at Molecomb consists of Miss A. Greville, Colonel
olionel Newton, and Mr. Milner.

Marquis of Veterford, Marquis of DrogBaron Malithan, Lord and Lady Newport, Lord Stanhops, Lord E. Runard of Euton, Lord Exmouth, Lord John Filtrey, Lord Adolphus Fitzee, Lord De Lisle, Lord Macdonald, Sir G. H. Boswell, Sir W. Codrington,
Armytags, Sir C. Rushout. Sir Hingh Campbell, Hon. Major Needham,
il Wyndham, Hon. Major Pitt, Major Pearson, Count Batthyany, Captain
set, Captain Carleton, Mr. Shelley, Mr. Gratwicke, Mr. Balfour, Mr.
d, Mr. Meyrick, Mr. Delme Radchiffe, Mr. Standish, Mr. S. Graham, Mr.
m, Mr. Gregory, Mr. S. Stanley, Mr. Archedil, &c.
following are the details of the sjort:

# TUESDAY.

TOEBDAT.

The Craver Stares of 5 sovs. each, with 60 added.—Sir R. Pigot's Runnymede (Cowley), 1. Mr. Gratwikk's Cheerful (Ritchener), 2.

Fifty Pounds, and Carlother County Cou

Charlton), 2. \*\*STAKES of 50 sovs each,—Lord Exeter's Midas walked over.

wednesday.

endance was moderate, and the weather, after three o'clock, wretched, g the interest of several of the races, and causing such a rush for the piazza of the stand and a to the weighther room as to render it o get through business of any kind. The retreat from the course at the no of the racing was most disastrous.

TARES of 300 acrs cach, ht, for three-year-old fillies.—Lord Enfield's (Flatuan) welled over

pach (Flatman) walked over .
\*\*EFFTAKES of 300 5078 each, h ft, for colts.—Lord Enfield's Hernandez

a was fourth, and Windischreits fifth. Run in 4 min. 64 sec.

serverames of 0 sows, each, with 80 added.—Mr. T. Stevens's Britannia
(ad), 1. Mr. Gratwicke's Choerful (Edman), 2.

Discoverance of States of 25 sows each.—1.

E. Oliver's Sir Rowland Trenchard (J. Marson), 1. Mr. Gratwicke's
Homburgh (Edman), 2.

STEWARDS' CUP.—Lord Cliffon's Loadstone (G. E. Sharp), 1. Duke of
rd's Newport (J. Mann), 2.

SEFFIARS of 10 sows each.—Lord Exeter's Tartle (Norman), 1. Duke of
men's Plunghboy (Flatman), 2.

SEFFIARS of 50.—Mr. Blyth's Julia (Charlton), 1. Mr. Beckham's
hance (H. Geater's, 2.

The COWDEAT STAKES of 10 sovs each, with £40 added,—Mr. Gratwicke's Maria (Garvey), I. Mr. Gulhver's Lady Blanche (Hiett), 2.

# GOODWOOD CUP.

# GRAND MARINE REGATTA AT LOWESTOFT.

On Tuesday the grand annual marine regatta took place at Lowestoft, under the patronage of Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart.; S. M. Peto, Eaq., M.P.; and a large body of members of the Eastern Yacht Club, and was most nume-rously and fachionably attended.

count to the south budy of Newcombe, thence through the Stamford Channel, passing between the pier and the cutter enchored abresst. Twice round the course, passing all the budys on the port. The distance sailed was about 20 miles.

The first match of the day was sailed by yawls, for a purse of 30 sovereigns. At thail-past eleven the following yawls left the starting vessel off the South Pier head:

Names.	Feet.	Port.	Colours.
Eclipse	 54	Lowesteft	White.
Greyhound	 44	Lowestoft	White, black, and yellow.
Royal Victoria	 61	Yarmouth	Red and white.
Queen Victoria	 64	Yarmouth	Blue and red.
Reindeer	 69	Yarmouth	Blue and red.

These vessels got away well together; the Royal Victoria, however, slightly taking the lead, followed closely by the Queen Victoria—which positions were nearly maintained throughout round, the vessels, after a very animated race, came in in the following order:—

h. m. s. 3 30 23 3 37 30 3 37 50

A Purse of Ten Sovereigns, for latteen boats, belonging to Norfolk and Suffolk ports. The following vessels, which appeared to be excellently assorted, started for this prize, at 1h. 8m. 20 sec.:—

Names. Maria Widgeon Kathleen Zephyr Osprey	16 19 19	Sir J. Preston, Bart. Henry Green, Esq. — Lound, Esq. Henry Dowson, Esq. E. Matman, Esq.	White, with red cross. Blue and white. Blue, white, and red. Blue and white. Red.
The result was	as foll	ows:-	
Maria.		b. m. s. Zephyr	h. m. s. 2 16 30

arted at 1h. 30m.	ţ	
	Tons. Owner. 20 W. Clay, Esq.	Red.
Little Eastern	15 R. N. Bacon, Esq. 10 Captain Andrews, 10 R. A. Reeve, Esq.	Blue. White. White, with blue square.
Pearl	12 Sir W. B. Proctor, Bart. 14 Thomas Palmer.	White, with red cross. Red. white, and red.
Kestrel Salute	10 Charles Crawshay, Esq. 10 T. Cardinal, Esq.	Red cross, white ground, Nag's head.

Pear	1				* *			5 2	3 3	4
Kest			4.5			**	!	5 2	8	0
Red	Rove	Г		:	**	**	** (	0	0	0
match	took	place	between a	shipa' bo	ats for pr	izes, the	successf	ul b	oats	bein

These prizes were well contested, and afforded great amusement. The match for a purse of fifty sovereigns for yachts not exceeding 50 tons, sif a minute time, did not fill.

und not fill.

wing matches for 6-oared beach gigs, and a match for sailing £10.

or a prize of £10. Arathesis and on the pier were enlivened during the day by bands, who performed some very choice music at intervals. ports were brought to a close soon after as; o'clock in the evening, egatta dinner took place at the Royal Hotel, on the E-planade, at which 50 gentlemen sat down. The chair was taken by S. M. Pero, Laq., M.P., ed by Lord A. Paget, Sir E. Lake, Captain Gooch, D. Waddington, Eaq., an of the Eastern Countres Railway Company, and the members of the of the Captain Captain Growth and the Captain Growth Captain Growth Captain Captai

### THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

# THE EXHIBITION FETE AT PARIS.

mme of the foles proposed to be given by the city of Paris in cele-Exhibition of All Nations is as follows:—

7, August 2 (this day)—A grand dinner to 500 visitors at the is to be followed by a concert, to which all the visitors will be in-which the celebrated orchestris of the Conservators will exhibit its

obsered to the viscours, and the concentue where the sum of the Republic will give a grand file at the Paisec of St. Cloud.

On Toesday, Angust 5.—Ther president of the Republic will give a grand file at the Paisec of St. Cloud.

On Toesday, Angust 5.—There will be a perand ball at the Hitel do Ville, for which it is said 8000 invitations will be issued.

On Wednesday, August 6.—There will be a review and sham fight in the Champ de Mars, and in the evening a grand representation at the Opera.

The Prefet de la Scine, and the municipal council of Paris, have issued for this country upwards of 1000 formal invitations to the Royal commissioners, this forcibes commissioners, the numbers of the various, at the kingdom, the presidents and sacretaries of the leading scientific societies, and a large number of the nobility and other distinguished natrous of art and science.

secretaries of the leading scientific societies, and a large number of the nobility and other distinguished patrons of art and science.

An especial invitation has also been forwarded to the Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress, for whom a suite of apartments has been prepared at the Hotel de Villa by the Prefet de la Seine, whose guests they will be during the period of the skip.

riod of the fels.
It is understood that about 250 of those who have been most intimately and actively engaged in the direction of the Exhibition had provided for their use a special train, leaving the London-bridge station yesterday (Friday) morning. The party proceeded vid Boulogne, and arrived in Paris at seven o'clock the same

remng. It is understood that every kind of facility will be afforded for visiting all that curious and interesting at Paris and the neighbourhood, both in public and in vivate establishments; and, no doubt, the city of Paris will nobly vindicate its ell-known character for liberality and hospitality on this anspicious occasion.

# TAXIDERMY IN THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

(20 the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Walton Hell, near Wakefield, Feb. 28, 1851.

Sir.—Your Weekly Publication is always read at Walton Hall with pleasure

and with profit.

As you have done me the honour to place my name there, in so advantageous a point of view, I trust that you will kindly allow me to draw your attention to the few following remarks:

I had been requested to send specimens to the Great Exhibition, but I declined

to do so.

Nevertheless, in order to show the lowers of natural history what can be effected in taxidermy, when true principles are called into action, I have sent specimens in the four departments of quadrupeds, birds, reptiles, and Insects to the Royal College of Surgeons.

When I had examined the natural history in the Exhibition, I went away dissatisfied. The mode of preparation universally followed in taxidermy is so devoid of real principle, that he who pursues it, be he ever so clever and intelligent, will never succeed in producing an exact copy of nature's true form and appearance.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient and humble servant,—

# A MERCHANT VESSEL SEIZED BY MILITARY PASSENGERS.

order of the House of Commons respecting snale convers of Great Diffusion. The largest number sentenced to transportation in the last 13 years (1832 to 1812 to 1842, sentenced to transportation in the last 13 years (1832 to 1812 to 1842, sentenced to transportation in the last 13 years (1832 to 1813 to 1842, sentenced to 1842 to 1842, sentenced to 1842,

# CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

In a convocation held on Monday morning especially for that purpose, the noncary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. John Harding, 'Worcester College, late rector of St. Anne, Slackfriars, London, the Bishop esignate of Bombay.

LLECTION OF A RECTOR FOR ST. ANDREW'S RY THE WARDHOUSE THE ST. ANNE, BLACKFRIASS.—Thesday having been appointed to take the old St. Anne, Blackfriars, for he election of a recor in the room of the lact of St. Anne, Blackfriars, for he election of a recor in the room of the lact of St. Anne, Blackfriars, for he election of a recor in the room of the lact of St. Anne, Blackfriars, for he election of a recor in the room of the lact of St. Anne, Blackfriars, The polling for some time rate of the Parker, the senior churchwarden, took the clasir in the parcolial school here-entry, Sheemaker-row, Blackfriars, The polling for some time rate around Mr. Wilkinson, chief secretary of the Irish Church Mussions; but a record of Mr. Wilkinson, chief secretary of the Irish Church Mussions; but a record to the rectory, which is valued at £483 per annum, with residence. I ras proposed to institute a scrutiny, but Mr. Wilkinson was averse to such receeding.

ELECTION SATURDAY AT ETON.—On Saturday morning last, the v. Dr. Okes, Provest of King's College, Cambridge; the Rev. Dr. Hodgson, voest of Eton College; the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, Head Master; the two posers, Rev. Mr. Wilss and the Rev. Mr. Thring, and other eminent personages conted with the College, having taken their seats in the Upper School, surfaced by a large and brilliant company, the election specifies worthy, clergy, leading the with the two posers, a large part and King's schoolars in the gentry disease with the company the election specifies worthy, clergy, leaving the content of the seat of the content of

ees for the purpose of founding professorships of geology, chemistry, botany, the sciences.

REFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments appointments have recently taken place:—Recortes: The Rev. Henry go Livius, to the Rectory of Keinton Mandeville, Somerset; the Rev. St. rio to the Nectory of Byfeet, Surrey, that we will be the Nectory of Byfeet, Surrey, the Rev. Thomas Davies, to the rectory record to the rectory of the Nectory of Byfeet, Surrey, the Rev. Thomas Davies, to the rectory record to the rectory of th

# COUNTRY NEWS.

### COMPENSATION FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

red by the accident, it may be men est the civil business, was an action ck Tavern, Sheffield, against the Mid sation for injury sustained by the col

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S QUARTERLY RETURN OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.
This return comprises the births and deaths registered by 2189 registrars, in all the districts of England, during the spring quarter ending June 30th, 1851; and the marriages in more than 12,000 churches or chapels, 2869 registered places of worship unconnected with the Established Church, and 623 superintendent registrars' offices, in the quarter that ended March 31st, 1851.

The return of marriages is not complete; but the defects are inconsiderable, and approximative numbers have been supplied from the records of previous

The returns still show a great increase of marriages and births. The mortality is near the average.

The returns still show a great increase of marriages and births. The mortality is near the average.

MARRIAGES.

The winter quarter, including the months of January, February, and March, has always fewer marriages in its records than any other quarter of the year. The marriages in the winter quarter of 1851 were, however, 32,619, which has always fewer marriages in its records than any other quarter of the year. The marriages in the winter quarter of 1851 were, however, 32,619, which has always fewer marriages in the winter quarter of 1851 were in the largest number ever yet registered in the winter quarter of 1851 were in the largest number ever yet registered in the winter quarter of 1851 were in the largest number ever yet and 1851 to 1852 to 18

The Cumberland Pacquet states that the sheep-shearings in the fell districts are generally completed, and that the yield of wool will not only fall short of an everage crop, but it is said to be inferior in quality, owing to the cold and wet spring.

Coloneloy of the 96th Regiment—It is now decided that Major-General Lord F. Fitzclarence succeeds to this coloneley.

The late Mr. B. Brame, of Ipswich, has, by his will, devised to treates the large sum of £60,000, the interest of which is to be annually expended for charitable supropose in that town.

British Medical Fund.—The British Medical Fund, which was instituted in 189 to serve the purposes of a provident and raile society for medical men, their widows and orphane, held its annual general meeting on Wednesday, at the offices in Elomobary-square. Dr. Forbes occupied the chair. The report of the society's proceedings for the past year was read by Mr. G. Hawtayne, the secretary; and although it did not present any very straing feature in the past history of the institution, was not without the angury of encouragement for the future. During the last twelve months the directors and the secretary has been unromitting in their englean only in London but also in the country districts. The secretary has visited many of the provincial towns, and has found manifested a very general approval of the principles and advantages of the institution. In consequence of public meetings held during these visits, of members have been added to the society during the past year. The properity of originating local committees had been suggested, and the subject was to receive early attention. In the various branches of the society's operation, a moderate extent of business had been only and the society of the principles and advantages of the institution. In the various branches of the society of society of the work of the society of the

# MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK,

There has been a decided improvement in the Railway Market this week, quotations not only being higher, but well maintained. At the sattling there was considerably less stock thrown on the Market; consequently, the demand for money was scarcely appreciable, and continuations, where required, were proportionately easy. Midland stock was in demand, it proving scarce when the Account was closing. At the close of the week prices again improved, as the following list will demonstrate — Aberdeen, high case the close of the week prices again improved, as the following list will demonstrate — Aberdeen, high case the close of the week prices again improved, as the following list will demonstrate — Aberdeen, high case the close of the week prices again improved, as the following list will demonstrate.—Aberdeen, high control of the control of th

-st extra, up in -s. Forsign, roi, -s to -s; extra, -s; white, -s to -s; extra, -s per 100002.—The prices of whesten bread in the meuropolis are from 6d to 6id; of household flower of the present bloom of the present bl

ez...About 2000 bags good ordinary native Ceylon have been disposed of this week, at 75 to 35s per cwt. All plantation kinds, as well as foreign, are quits as dear, with a

bern and scalars in moderate request, at full prices. In other oils very little massed, 32s 3d to 32s 6d.

As 3d to 32s 6d.

See and in the request, at is 3d to 1s 3d proof. Leewards steady, at a per galoup proof. No change in brandy. British-made spirit dull, at 9s bd to

The accounts from the plantations continue very unfavourable, yet the amount of oing in most kinds of hops is limited, at about lass week's prices. The duty is

doday is most kinds of hops to minor, a seven use, a seven use, and a seven use as s

Doning of the property of the

# THE LONDON GAZETTE.

th Regiment of Lingson United States and Sta

Tollements to be Livit, viso Carden; Ensign J A Massde, vice konside. Vint; Capp P Dutted.

Bloostill Staff.—Assist Surg J McGrigor Laine to be Staff Surgeon; of the Second Class, vice Milan; Acting Assist Surg J McGrigor Laine to be Assistant Staff Surgeon, vice Wyatt.

BANKRUPTS.

H JELLIS, Rotherbiths, frommener. T HAMMOND, Conduit-street, Faddington, boot and abno maker. J ALLANSON, Kirby Moordide, procer. W B RICHARDS, Hill Top, Staffordshire, grooner. R BEW, Sobby, grooner. T HALM and V W WANDSTRUCT, Liverpool, brokens. J M BATESON, Scholiale, society STATIONS.

A CARSEWELL, Greenous, ship-builder. J SHANI, Glasgow, manufacturer.

Copt Sim, First Liout Fisher.

ADMIRALTY, JULY 24.

Corps of Royal Marines: Second Liout: C 1. A Farmer to bo First Liout, vice G Montagu;

Second Liest W Relly to be First Libeat, vice W H. Branch.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORD-LIEUTENARY.

SOMEREFECTION.—16 Efformers Regiment of Multille: W Speke, Jun, Esq, to be Capt, vice

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# THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE exclusion of the painter's art from participation in the scheme of the Great Exhibition was an error of judgment on the part of the Commissioners, which is forced upon the attention more and more forcibly every time one visits the Crystal Palace, and which it seems utterly impossible to account for. At a time when the application of deceration upon the true principles of design is being attempted, under the auspices of Government committees, not only in the palaces of the nation and the houses of the great, but also in the more humble abodes of the middle classes (through the operation of Schools of Design)—at a time when furniture, dress, and utensils for the table all come in for a share of the improved taste of an age ambitious in art, it seems an act of fatuity, when preparing a Grand Exposition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, to exclude from the lists that very branch of art which affords the highest resources for decoration, as well as the mostabundant and varied examples

both of composition and colouring. The assiduity and interest with which the thousands who throng to the Exhibition in Hyde-park examine the miscellaneous contributions of sculpture from all nations, must assure us that the masses are susceptible of enjoyment from the contemplation of works of fine art; and although the specimens here presented to them fall far short of the standard of excellence, and although the imprompture criticisms of the multitude by no means evince an advanced taste, yet we feel so much confidence in the ultimate triumph of truth, which in art is beauty, that we are inclined to look for practical good results even from this scrambling course of self-education, and a sort of wilderness of wild flowers.

And if good a consult from observations on sculpture obtained in this way, by millions who never saw a work of sculpture before, how much more useful to them would be some notion of the principles and practice of painting, involving both composition and colouring—an art much more intimately and generally applicable to the purposes and requirements of social life;—and if a comparison of works of painting in schools, of sculpture of various nations, be interesting and instructive, socially for such as chools, of sculpture of various nations, be interesting and instructive, would not a similar comparison of works of painting in each and all interest when we reflect upon the composition and the importance of such a concourance to English art it would be oncurry. It is necessarily more than a century and a half that art has held any position amongst us; since Sir Jaense Thornhill, starting in rivalry to La Guerre, the favourite decorator of the mansions of the mobility to La Guerre, the favourite decorator of the mansions of the mobility to La Guerre, the favourite decorator of the mansions of the mobility to La Guerre, the favourite decorator of the mansions of the mobility to La Guerre, the favourite decorator of the mansions of the mobility to La Guerre, the favourite decorator of the mansio



BRITONS LAMENTING THE DEPARTURE OF THE ROMANS."-BY E. CORBOULD.

taste have we arrived at? The answer to these questions must be given by a silent and significant pointing to the walls of the various exhibition rooms in Trafaigar-square, Suffolk-street, and Yall-Mail, whore all has long been caprice, and glitter, and wild confusion, administration of our exhibitants seem to seek for the correct mediaval models. Thus, we can be a more than two centuries of the correct mediaval models. Thus, and 1520, revived at in Italy arrived at its highest point of excellence and power under a Raffaelle, who founded a school which, in the persons of a Corregglo, a Glittle Romano, and a Parmegiano, survived come time after him—in England, in about the same period, after various unconcerted efforts, and fostered by much indiscriminating partonage, we find art, having never once attempted a light of the highest ambition, degenerating at once into the stiff and inanimate mannerism of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

There is no hope of remedy for such a state of things, but in wholesome exposure in the broad daylight of public scrutiny. We must meet extravagance with extravagance; and native affectation being confronted by conceits from abroad (where there is much of the same error to complain of), shame and mutual ridicule may correct much; whilst the strong arm of criticism and the loud voice of popular condemnation will do the rest.

But it is not only to an exhibition of modern art of all nations that we should have looked as the means of educating the public taste. The



vast avenues of the Crystal Palace, which might, without much trouble, have been prepared for the nurpose, would have afforded an admirable opportunity for forming an exhibition of by-gene at, arranged in order of schools; an exhibition of the highest interest and utility, which, from the nature of circumstances, has never yet been carried into effect, and for which the spacious resources of the World's Fair in Hyde-park afforded the first, and perhaps the last, opportunity. Of the necessary materials for furnishing forth such an exhibition, we cannot entertain a doubt, had the opportunity been afforded, seeing the slacrity with which foreign potentates, and our own most gracious Soveriegn and her Consort, have freely sent in the costless articles of jewellery and verfu in their possession, to enhance the attraction of the Exhibition; and how their example has been followed by wealthy public companies, by noblemen and private gentlemen, each anxious to contribute their or his mite to the general splendour, but who, we are convinced, would have been far more proud to have shown a Raffaelle or a Rempant, than a "jewelled hawk" or a necklace once the property of the poor King of Arcot; and the public—the more intellectual portion of it—would have been much more obliged to them for such contributions, and the men of art, and the men of taste of all Europe, would have thanked them for helping to make up a show of precious worth and enduring histories, the recollection of which would have served to light their paths during a life of toil and study in the pursuit of excellence and beauty in art.

It is useless to enlarge upon the practical advantages and the intellectual charm of such an Exhibition; it has been named the "Fine Art Court," the very existence of such a compartment is a mockery when coupled with the announcement that—

letual charm of such an Exhibition; it has been denied us: and although a department in the Crystal Palace has been denied us: and although a department in the Crystal Palace has been named the "Fine Art Court," the very existence of such a compartment is a mockery when coupled with the announcement that—

"Oil paintings and water-colour paintings, freecoes, drawings, and engravings, are not to be admitted, except as illustrations or examples of materials and processes; and portrait busts are not to be admitted.

"No single artist will be allowed to exhibits more than three works."

It is tree that this regulation is not very clearly worded, and that it might be evaded, as all ill-advised and purposeless laws may be; almost every oil of the part of the part of the control of the control of the control of the control of the part of the part of the part of the painting of the part of the part

completely charred over, the lights and shadows being effected by scraping gradually away the black surface to the necessary depth, according to the shade required, going below where the burning extends for the absolute lights + whereas "poker drawings" are burnt on the surface of white wood, the lights being left and the shades burnt in. One of Mr. Mitchell's specimens is taken from a rare mezzotinto engraving by Prince Rupert, who, by the way, was long supposed to have been the inventor of the lastnamed process, though of this there is some doubt, it being probable that he learnt the art from Colonel Louis You Siegan. The subject is the "Execution of St. John the Baptist," after Spagnoletti. The other specimen by this exi bittor is taken from Uwins" "Chapeau de Brigand" (in the Vernon Collection), and is of more minute workmanship than the preceding one. Lieut. Marshall exhibits, we think, three or more of his works in this line, the most important of which is after Raffaelle's cartoon of "St. Peter preaching."

### THE DINNER-TABLE AND ITS ACCESSORIES.

THE DINNER-TABLE AND ITS ACCESSORIES.

Several articles have already been devoted to the faod of man, and more than one have treated of the retionale of its preparation, generally by means of heat. There is still, however, a phase of the general subject left untouched. The moment of projection was the eniminating period of the old alchemistic shours; the moment of consumption is the alkimportant point to which the toils of producer and preparer of food are directed. Then it is that the delicacies and refinements of many collateral crafts meet and are tested—then it is that stee, mental and physical, the taste of the brain and the teste of the plante, join their forces, and, on happy occasions, rejoics in the achievement of a consummate dinner consummately served—harmony in the menta and drinks—harmony in their relation and their order—harmony in the menta and drinks—harmony in their relation and their order—harmony in the moments of the table—that united harmony which a stiffs the eye loving to look on symmetry, and the mind loving to look on well-arranged and well-adapted utility. Englishwomen, said the Quarterly, very rudely clothe themselves; French women dress. Of course, we are as far as we ought to be from giving in to such a dictum; but as to this proposition there can be no doubt. Uncivilised man catastaffis, crams, feasts, gorges—what you will. Civilised man dies. The one process is the rude astisfying of a natural need the other a refuned ministering to the same want, and also the excreise and onlyoment of san acquired and elaborately tutored tasts for the mentally and physically harmonious. To furnish forth a dinner for unoutilizated man, you wunt nothing but succulent meats. Give a cannibal sile of his neighbour, or a City gournand turtle, and you do all that is requisite—they only think of the mere food. But take a man who understands what dinner really means, and the food shrinks, not to a secondary, but to a co-ordinate rank with other matters. He thinks are distant to the contract of the distant

cientific cooking apparatus than our gropen fire-place, surmounted, perhaps, ximum of fuel, of course, supplying was the all in all destined for roasting by a clumsy smoke-jack— the available minimum of z, bolling, and broiling. A

THIS SHEET WAS PRINTED AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

welk through the kitchen furniture of the Exhibition will show that we are making advances to more sensible arrangements. In the construction of the grates, the greatest attention is being paid to the obtainment of the largest amount of heat from the smallest amount of fuel. This heat is frequently so managed as to be capsule of ingenious application to the very many various operations of which divilised cookery consists, and the economy of space obtained in these arrangements is, in almost all cases, well worthy of notice. According to the good old plan, dressing a dinner, if we exclude chops and steaks, meant the roasting or the boiling of a huge mountain of ment; and, accordingly, hours generally elapsed at any hotel at which you alighted, that is, if you did not chance to hit the canonical meal hours, ere you had a chance of obtaining beyond cold, or partially cold, meat. Not so in a French house. There, in a quarter of an hour, thank so to their superior cooking apparatus, and their disabusal from the superation that there cannot be a dinner without a joint, you had and still have a snug little meal tessed up; the halfas-dozen or even perhaps greater number of taxty savoury dishes of which it is composed, prepared, and served hissing hot, before greasy Betty would have had the huge unprofitable kitchen fire raked up and glowing, for the Mont Blanc of beef which formed her notion of a dinner. It is gratifying to observe among the large ranges and the apparatus for

comorning or successity, to compare the commense collection of stouncins very successity, to compare the old often successive, and so forth—all compacted with the neatest logaria, which provides the other with the content of the old of thing bearing the same resemblance to each other as the modern lighthouse, with its reflectors, bears to the anneint beacon of a crosset of burning coals.

So much for claims consideration. The article being one of those not destined or available for show, the article being one of those have one fault to find with them all. They are circular—cortainly the best shape for a small, or even a moderately large dinner party; but the feet, when there are more than one, or the central claw and its appurtenances, are almost invariably arranged so as to prevent tige sunder the wear of the dinner than the state of the state of the dinner than the state of the stat

August 2, 1851...]

A's lark, it was everywhere. It stared up at you from every good man's table. It is the dided with hideous circular pictures every good man's table. The re was a spell upon the people—they were slaves to the willow. Pattern appeared to be what the British Constitution was declared e, unimprovable and impregnable. People took it as a matter or need by the Fates and confirmed by the stars. The other decorations to appointments of the table underwent gradual improvement. Silver is appointments of the table underwent gradual improvement. Silver is displaced steel prongs; dishes and dish-covers were made once more elegant and more convenient, but for a greater aber of years than we care to confess, the willow pattern stood inhily out. People thought beef would not taste like beef, or mutton mutton, unless devoured under the sanction of the joss-houses and big birds, and hallowed by the fisherman in the Nont's ark, and the everlasting traversers of the bridge. Happily, the spell is now st, and the willow pattern is departing to the limbe of all the hums. For some time a series of designs took its place, which were only oper piaced our chops upon representations of a brave meadow, with rave gentlemen in a long-tailed blue coat, and trousers very wide ut the legs, accompanied by a lady with a parasol, and a little girl, sh, or a little boy, Bill, taking a wholesome, constitutional, and detic walk. Contemporaneously with this brilliant effort of art were unfactured those ugily large white plates, with blue ways rims round edges, which were common in all country places, and hawked about all the wandering emissance of the ragmen, whose business it was to hange coarse crockery against fragments of old linen and woollen. A pure taske is now happily in the ascendant—the porcelain and stone to department of the Exhibition displaying a series of handsomely gued and riothly coloured plates—the patterns not, indeed, quite the important water as were always the interactions of the ragment over the annother the

lange coase is now happly in the ascendant—the porcelain and stone of department of the Exhibition displaying a series of handsomely gened and richly coloured plates—the patterns not, indeed, quite ching to perfection, but an enormous improvement over the ancient in dishes, too, we are making progress, particularly in all that relates he important matter of gravy. The old affair was a mere clumay ong plate, which the carver tilted up at one end so as to get a tempary one of gravy in the other. The first improvement was to concil a well at one extremity of the dish in which the savoury fluid extended to the control of the dish in which the savoury fluid extended to the little channels or disches were made in the stoneware porcelain to conduct the liquid more readily to its destination. Then is a recent and an ingenious device for separating the pure, legitimate, or thodox gravy, from the impure, llegitimate, and heterodox fat. On wells were formed side by side. Into one, the shallowest, fat and vy ran as of yore. The edge of the other was defended by a raised gor rampart, which prevented any manchorised incomings, while a ll hole of communication between the two wells allowed all the pure really liquid gravy to flow from the unguarded shallow to the guarded preceptacle. Specimens of this simple and ingenious contrivance are to found in the Exhibition, both in metal and stone-ware. Metal, ind, alnow the liquid party to flow from the unguarded shallow to the guarded preceptacle. Specimens of this simple and ingenious contrivance are to found in the Exhibition, both in metal and stone-ware. Metal, ind, alnow the industry of the state of the control of these chaps substitutes for silver which Birgham and Sheffield now poor no freely forth, and which really, with mary care, will fong look just as like the real thing as Mr. Appley lat's Mr. Appley and the preceding of the control of the common arrangement in the properties of the control of the

metallic moulds in general use, for the ordinary purposes or the en, have certainly not extricated the wheels of their charlots from id ruts.

I cooked in vain, also, for some novelties or improvements in the lice drinking-oup and tankard way. One rather ingenious meast quart there certainly was for frothy porter. The walls of the extend considerably ligher than the line which marks the laries of the imperial quart—boundaries which are, however, lised by a hole, out of which the beer runs when the proper quantas been introduced, the froth having nothing to do with the matter blowing. But why not have some handsome pewter mugs or raids for mait liquor? The fact is undoubted, that porter and pewter recliently together, and that there is a certain smack and flavour in quid, when imbibed from the metal, which does not follow the prof drinking from glass. All our pewter goblets, however, are mere chouse measures, and their appearance, when they do appear—ally battered, scratched, and dirty—is reckened to be anything but limentary to the style of living of the house. Whether pewter or, however, the tankard is the natural receptacle for beer. The froth noble, curring up the glancing metal; and in these days of Bria silver, nickel silver, and the scores of silvers which are declared eir inventors to be little, if at all, behind the real thing in any one squalities, we should expect to see some taste and ingenuity and in the construction of suitable, characteristic, and elegantle, to be devoted to the consumption of our national via ogs.

havished in the construction of suitable, characteristic, and elegant vessels, to be devoted to the consumption of our national viole du pays.

Knives and forks are important appurtenances of the table, and one in which the last few years have seen marked improvements. We looked attentively for that absurdity—anciently of tolerably common occur-rence—a two-pronged fork, and only discovered one set, in Austria, and abmountably rude and coarsely made they were. The black wooden—handauthy rude and coarsely made they were. The black wooden—handauthy rude and coarsely made they were. The black wooden—which, to some extent, seems to have superseded them. The plainer and smoother a knife handle lies for the grasp, the better. The elaborate silver gilt dessert knives, shown in the trophy of the Alesses, Rogers, are over ornamented to an uncomfortable degree. A plann fruit-knife, excellent for some purposes, is one in the Crystal Gallery, made, blade and landle, of blue glass. Rogers exhibits several specimens of the new fish-silve, somewhat like a large butter-knife, and, in our opinion, not half so good or so elegant as the broad old one, by means of which the largest fakes of the largest cod, or a sufficient catent of surface of any thin flat fish, could be conveniently peeded off and deposited on the plate. The old fish-silve with the new fork might be advantageously introduced together. The French show some sensible trowellike fish-silves, well adapted for the purpose. The dessert knives most to our taste in Rogers' trophy are the plain mother-ol-paral handled lones. They look well balanced, clean, and highly-finished. In the ordinary knives and forks, the productions of sheffield, Brimingham, and London, there is no very decided for handle, are useful for cutting slies from a round of meat. They are, however, more common in cook-shops than in private houses. They are, however, more common in cook-shops than in private houses. They are, however, more common in cook-shops than in private houses. They are, however, m

and often been puzzled, while dining in other respects as comfortably as a copious table d'hôte and abundance of bright rudechelmer could make us. Among the exceptional articles of table cutlery dieplayed, we may mention knives and forks for very young children, about half the size of ordinary dessert articles, and carving utensils, with handles of deer horn and roe legs—apparently for the use of shooting lodges, and for eylvan entertainments. Then there are bread knives, with broad course blades, and knives for operating upon various small dishes, vegetables, and fruit—not forgetting pickle knives and onion knives. Most of the steel forks now made are four-pronged, and, of course, the greater the number the better; but silver, or initiation silver, will soon carry all before them. These have already spread rapidly into ranks who never before aspired above steel; and certainly the Ettrick Shepherd—if his lot had been cash half a century later—would never have mistaken the first silver fork he saw for a split spoon. The French cutlers, aware of the principle that knives only cut by imperfectly sawing, have sent some carving-knives which are, literally, very minute saws, and which are said to retain their edge better than the ordinary knife. They have also despatched an oyster opening tool, in which as squeeze given to a pair of pincer drives—without remedy and without risk—a guillotine-locking knife between the valves and cartilages at the back of the shell of the astonished native. The third novelty in cutlery from beyond the water is a carving-knife to be used for the dissection of fowls, and which is furnished with a sort of shorter supplementary blade, which, when the joint is not happily hit, can be brought to the rescue, and the bone snapped through by both blades acting in the fashion of a powerful scissor. The superiority of our table cutlery over that of our neighbours is, however, very marked; and the art of making them.

In the matter of ornamental centre-pieces for dining tables, we are decidedly imp

branches in question lengthen out nearly to the extent of the circumference of the table, and can then be whirled round and round, carrying their burdens of dry fruit or preserves to each successive guest. In the Glass Gallery there are many very handsome massive and brightly sparkling crystal vases, eperpues, and chandelier-like structures, which would make cheap and beauthird linner-table ornaments. Wreaths and clusters of flowers look just as well, if not better, blooming over crystal than silver. Our glass manufacturers have made immense advances within the last few years. We may not be yet up with our Bohemian neighbours in forming he requisite curve of a vase, or in blending with the glass those exquisite colours by means of which they make their urns and amphora look like vast precious stones cut out and scooped; but, in the art of pling up symmetric structures of purest crystal, gliatning like so many masses of coagulated diamonds, we may safely back our own artisans against the world. We shall be much disappointed if crystal centre-pieces do not speedily come into vogue at the tables of all who love their eyes, and their sense of the comfortable, duly gratified.

Our few remaining notes may be condensed into a sentence or two. Tea-urns, except in very large families, have of late become somewhat rocoo; but, to judge from the number exhibited in the Crystal are shaped with really classic grace and symmetry, and there is a general advance over the old bulky globular form. Tea and coffee-pots offer, so far as we observed, no very material feature of change. The little silver strainer hung by the French from the spout of the tospot to intercept any stray leaves in their passage into the cup is hardly requisited in well and deliberately made tea. Papier much has it all list own way as far as regards tea-trays and teaboards—a result with which we shall be the better satisfied when we see something like a tase introduced into the glaring and staring designs at present most in favour, and something like a more



GOTHIC TEA-SERVICE.--BY MESSES. LIAS AND SON.

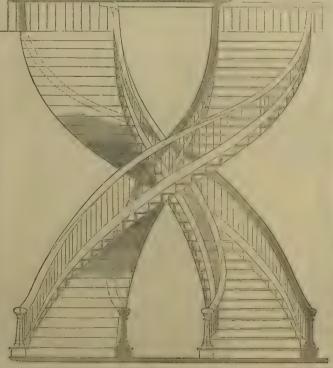
# GOTHIC TEA SERVICE. BY LIAS.

The silver Tea Service, by Lias, which we engrave, is a capital specimen of sensible, serviceable plate. The pattern, which is of Gothic style, is pleasing, gratifying the eye more by the judicious variety of the outline and surfaces, than by a resort to appended decoration. This is the style of art in which our manufacturers should strive to excelin objects of daily use, rather than in the loading of ugly or commonplace foundations with unmeaning frippery.

# BANKS' TWIN STAIRCASE.

Mr. Banks has erected in one of the north-west avenues of the Nave, a double or twin staircase, which, communicating with the gallery above, is daily made use of by the public. It is placed here as a specimen of what may be done in a small space, there being here two staircases, one for parties ascending, the other for those descending, in the area or space, which would be devoted to one flight under the ordinary method of construction. This

Contrivance is considered particularly adapted for cabins of ships, picture galleries, show-rooms, and temporary erections, where a great influx of visitors is likely to attend; being capable of being put up at short notice, and at comparatively small expense. The principle of construction is very simple, being merely an adaptation in extreme limits of the well-known properties of the spiral curve, or springing arch. The ascent is necessarily steep, there being no less than thirty-eight steps in each semi-circular slight, the diameter of the plane of which, probably, does not exceed 12 or 15 feet, whilst the height is 23 feet. The length of the experiment of the outer string-board, 37 feet. Each flight lands on a circular corridor, which intersects two of the galleries of the building at right angles with each other. The rails are continuous ones, so that a person ascending and placing either hand on the rail may continue with the same on the rail during the ascent, all the way across the corridor, and all the way down by the opposite flight. This invention exhibits considerable ingenuity, and is likely to be extensively useful.



BANES' TWIN STAIRGASE,

BARRETT AND CO'S BISCUIT MACHINES.

Messrs. Barrett, Exall, and Andrewes, of Reading, contribute numerous machines to the Agricultural Section of the World's Gigantic Fair: but their productions are not confined to that section only, for we find some contributions from their works placed among the Machinery in Motion; the principal of these is a set of machines for performing the various processes of biscuit-making, which are chiefly kept in motion by the principal of these is a set of machines for performing the various processes of biscuit-making, which are chiefly kept in motion by high aring two inclined cylinders, the pistons of which are connected with one crank. The small engine stands on a table, and by a gut-line from a wooden drum stached to the Hywheel, motion is communicated to a metallic pulley placed below the table. From this pulley a band passes to another pulley, on the saile of which is a small bevelled wheel rotating in a vertical plane, the teeth of a horizontal wheel placed

NEW PATTERN FOR DINNER PLATE. BY FELL AND CO.

The first Illustration on the present page is a pattern of a new Dinner Plate, of common earthenware, contributed by Messrs. Fell and Co., St. Peter's Pottery, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It was devised at the Newcastle School of Design, and is called "the cinque-cento Queen and Prince Albert pattern." The ornamentation is every beautiful per se, Italian in style, the scroll-work of the rim being extremely light and graceful. The decorations of the centre are highly ambilious, and are finished with care just we doubt if they will ever become corations of the centre are highly ambilious, and are finished with care just we doubt if they will ever become columns for the moment should be paramount. Nevertheless, we would by no means discourage the enterprising spirit which has led to the production of this very elaborate piece of composition; the same industry and expense applied upon a simpler subject may be happier in its results. It remains to be added of the



NEW PATTERN FOR DINNER PLATE, --- BY J. PELL AND CO., NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.



PORCELAIN AND EARTHENWARE FLOWER-STANDS.—BY SMALL AND MALING, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

colouring, that the ground of the circular parts is vermilion, and painted by hand; in other respects it would not be a costly article.

KNIFF, FORK, AND SPOON. BY LAMBERT AND RAWLINGS.

Whilst Messrs. Fell and Co. try to improve our appetite for disner by the introduction of a new plate, Messrs. Lambert and Rawlings present us brass for curtain cornices to a very high point of excellence, and ex-

separate pieces of cloth, which are then sown upon the different vestments, whereby the work is rendered much more solid and durable.

PORCELAIN AND EARTHENWARE FLOWER-STANDS. BY
SMALL AND MALING.

Two very creditable specimens of British manufacture. They are



BRASS CURTAIN CORNICE .- BY WHITFIELD, OF BIRMINGHAM.

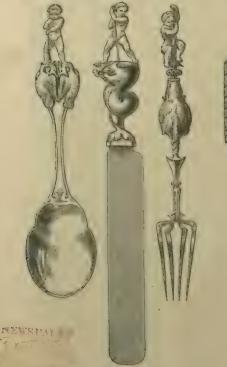
with a knife, fork, and spoon, of novel and fanciful device, emblematic respectively of fish, fiesh, and fowl, three out of the "four elements" (regetable alone being unpreprenented) of which the humblest repast and the most resherold combinations of the custome consist. They will bear and repay inspection—between the courses. Messrs. Liss also exhibit a specimen of table plate of a simpler fashion, ornamented with a hand-specimen of table plate of a simpler fashion, ornamented with a hand-specimen of table plate of a simpler fashion, ornamented with a hand-specimen of table plate of a simpler fashion, ornamented with a hand-specimen of table plate of a simpler fashion, ornamented with a hand-specimen of table plate of a simpler fashion, ornamented with a hand-specimen of table plate of a simpler fashion, ornamented with a hand-specimen of table plate of a simpler fashion, ornamented with a hand-specimen of table plate of a simpler fashion or the customer of t

The sixth Illustration in this page is one of numerous specimens of lace and gold embroidery, for church ornaments, manufactured by Van Halle, of Brussels, which we insert as a curiosity of patient labour; the cope in question, with two other articles, which with it form a complete set of vestments, having been, we are informed, seven years in the workmen's hands. The whole of the embroidery is first completed on



CURTAIN CORNICE.-BY WHITFIELD, OF BIRMINGHAM.

both designed by Mr. T. Small. That on the right is in biscuit ware, and was produced at Mr. Maling's pottery; the other is in fire-clay, manufactured by Mr. Addison, potter, of Wellington Quay, Newsastle-upon-Tyne. The former material, although beautifully white, is not serviceable, except for articles of luxury of which great care can be taken; fire-clay, on the other hand, is a substitute for store, and will stand the same rough usage. These productions are about three feet and a half high, and have a very handssome annearance.



KNIFE, FORK, AND SPOON.-BY LAMBERT AND RAWLINGS.



PRIEST'S COPE.—BY VAN HALLE, OF BRUSSELS.



WALNUT-WOOD CABINET. BY JEANSELME.
First is a very elegant Cabinet, by M. Jeanselmé, of Paris. It is in walnut wood, richly ornamented, but not overloaded with decorative

PRIE DIEU. BY LEISTLER.

At the opposite side stands a Frie Dieu, by Leistler, which attracts much attention in the Austriam bed-room. It is very richly carved, and in the central panel is a painting of Christ bearing the cross; on either side are angels holding tablets, on which are inscribed, the date, "Anne 1881."

At the bottom of the page is a Corner Pedestal, by the same, hand-somely carved, though not quite to our taste in the design.

BRACKET IN CARTON PIERRE. BY GROPIUS.

Between these two articles is a bracket in car'on pierre, or "stone paste," one of many works for decoration of apartments, churches, &c.,



BRACKET .- CARTON PIERRE.

exhibited by Paul Gropius, of Berlin. These specimens are in great variety of subject and treatment, and are very satisfactory in matters of purely decorative character. With the subjects of a higher class, as sta-tuettes, the producer is not so successful; the style of moulding being some-which hard and clumey, and the edges wanting that lightness and sharpness which are the beauty of sculpture. In the specimens here produced, we have a group of heads, a deer and dogs, &c., and it would have been better if it had been kept of the colour of the material, instead of painted to imitate wood.

WALNUTTREE COUCH. BY JACKSON.

The Couch by R. Jackson is a piece of furniture, with some originality of design. (The back, of walnut-wood, is divided into three portions each richly carred, and upon which the three national emblems, the rose the thistle, and the shamrock, are represented.)

the thistic, and the simmrock; are represented.

COMMODE. BY VAN BALTHOVEN.

The Commode by Van Balthoven is a very chaste specimen of carving and ornamentation—somewhat of the Romanesque style.



PRIE DIEU. - BY LLISTLER.



WALNUT-TREE COUCH,-BY JACKSON.

SILVER CASSEROLE. BY GUYTON.

The Silver subvic Casserole, by M. Guyton, is of quaint design, and thoroughly French. The workmanship is very beautiful.

The last lliustration in this page is a Table from Ceylon, of ingenious manufacture, being elaborately inlaid with upwards of fifty

WALNUT-WOOD CABINET,-BY JEANSELME.



COMMODE.-BY VAN BALTHOVEN.

different coloured woods, ivory, torioishell, &c., and has a very protty effect.



CORNER PEDESTAL .- BY LEISTLER,



SILVER CASSEROLE .-- BY GUYTON.



INLAID TABLE, FROM CEYLON.

ARMS AND ARMOUR.

The proximity of the Crystal Palace to the barracks over the way has farnished to more than one lover of the human race abundant scope for peaceful expatiation, a fertile theme of edifying comparison.

The sombre, ugly parallelogram of brick, with black dismal walls and fooly front, and little pigeon-hole windows, through which peer, with melancholy glance, a row of disconsolate-looking warriors, en dishabille—tall men of iron frame, strong of muscle, hale of lumb, torn from the peace-ful labours of the factory or field—tolling in profitless evolutions and renseless drills—pipe-claying of leather straps and polishing of guns; living in continued exposure to the military dangers of blank cartridge popped off in Hyde l'art reviews—dying, at last, from sheer enum of their melancholy lot. The prison-like court-yard, which reverberates and words of command; these, and many other accessories of military life—true or false, real or feigned—not omitting vague shadowings forth of triangites and the lash, have been invoked, conjured up, ranged in order, marshalled all of a row for the purpose of illustrating, by vivid contrast, the hideous aspect of cruel war with the peace-breathing attributes of the crystal fane hard by!

At least a hundred sermons have been preached to this theme in the metropolis alone; and peace promulgators have lectured upon it to exhaustion. Let withen, see to whatestent these utopian lucubrations are been contrast, the their, see to whatestent these utopian lucubrations are such as a such contrast, the their services of the crystal walls, to be convinced how absolutely devoid of truth is the contrast in a warlike sease, which the friends of peace would so beneficently draw.

No sooner, entering by the eastern portal, do we stand under the banner of stars and stripes, than a whole galaxy of patent revolvers meets our view. Then there is the wounded Indian, with arrow mark in his breast; and there are India-rubber postons for footing munitions of war across rivers and creeks; and

inished from the world as education extends and man grows wise." Indeed, we doubt through, and are disjosed to think that destructiveness is a sentiment deeply grafted in mortality—not to be banished, but refined.

Glance yonder at that magnificent creation of the Berlin sculptor. Mark that there and truculent wild beast, with jaws wide-spread and glaring eyes, tearing with gory laws the frenzied steed! The lion regular with savage pleasure of his work of death—the lust of destruction is strong in him. Mark, too, the Amazon with high upliffed hand and trembling spear, aiming her fatel thrust: the savage pleasure of destruction is strong in him. Mark, too, the Amazon with high upliffed hand and trembling spear, aiming her fatel thrust: the savage pleasure of destruction—the very elements of war, yet we wend lay a Colt's revolver against a pop-gun, or any other unequal wager you like, that the veriest man of peace who ever lived would not fail to recognise a something in that group, a sentiment—he knows not what—making his pulse beat quick, his heart grow turbulent. Yes, vell as you will, it is the luxurious sentiment of destruction—the grim excitement of killing—the pleasure of inflicting death! Ay, there it is, deep grafted in our natures, and displayed in various ways, from the urchin who strips butterflies of their wings, to test their pedestrian powers, and the Cockney who shoots sparrows on Hampstead Heath, to Captain Gordon Cumming, who wages war against elephants and hippopotami, heards lions in their dens, ties knots in boa constrictors against their will, runs down ostriches on foot, and plucks feathers from their tails; it is the excitement of destruction all; which proposition if granted, it will be conceded, we presume, that the culminating point of this tendency—the point at which the luxury attains its maximum development—must be the killing of men. Ay, to be sure, and mothers yet shall send their sons to be killed for their country's sake—wives their husbands, sisters their brothers. Damesis shall

arms to be employed at close quarters is far less interesting than the subject of projectiles, as indicative of a less refined, less intellectual condition of man.

Treating the subject according to its development, we have first to direct the inquirer's attention to the carvet clubs presented to the exhibition from Australia, New Zoaland, and certain other equally civilised lands. Clubs are, perhaps, the simplest form of all offensive arms, and one might suppose they would have vanished from the equipment of warriors who had the mean of acquiring cutting and stabbling weapons. We find, however, the terms of acquiring cutting and stabbling weapons. We find, however, the results of the case; war maces continued to be used by hights and their mean-tarms up to the very last days of chivairy, and their disuse may be said to be coëval with the general introduction of fire-arms and the abandonment of coats of mail. Indeed, mere cutting or stabbing weapons were of but little use against the defensive armour of meal-arms. The lance—the favourite weapon of Norman chivalry—should anther be regarded as an instrument for unhorsing a rider than for penetrating the well-tempered metal of his pointual, against such a totoise like defence the battle-mace was possibly the best weapon of attactoile like defence the battle-mace was possibly the best weapon of attactoile his could be used, though, generally speaking, the death stroke was, that could be used, though, generally speaking, the death stroke was, that could be used, though, generally speaking, the death stroke was, that could be used, though, generally speaking, the death stroke was, that could be used, though, generally speaking, the death stroke was, that could be used, though, generally speaking, the death stroke was, that could be used, though, generally speaking, the death stroke was, that could be used, though generally instanted in the correct joined, completed the work of death.

The use of the battle-mace was extended, too, by reasons of a religious kind.

The

kind. Whilst on the subject of defensive armour, we are sorry to destroy the romantic idea of danger which ladies are so wont to associate with the idea of the ancient knights. But the heavy defensive armour of those warriors reduced their immediate chances of death far below the limits of probability; and no sooner was gunpowder applied to the purposes of warriner, than those brave men turned themselves into human tortoless of steel and brass, so great was their fear. In several battles

about this time not a single knight was slain. When unhorsed it was difficult to penetrate the joints of their armour by the missionals and

about this time not a single knight was slain. When unhorsed it was difficult to penetrate the joints of their armour by the misericorde, and at the battle of Fournous, under Charles VIII. a number of Istalian knights having been unhorsed, could only be killed after they had been broken up like so many lobsters with woodcuttary axes. This circumstance justifies the remark of James I., that defensive armour was a double protection, preventing the bearer at the same time from being injured, and from fajuring others.

It is curious to mark the effect which the general introduction of firearms produced on the system of defensive armour. At first, protection was sought in increased thickness of metal plates—but he force of bullets being so great in comparison with the power of metals to resist, defensive armour was at length thrown away altogether, until re-introduced by Napoleon in the organisation of his celebrated cuirassiers. Our heavy troops, at the period of the battle of Waterloo, had no defensive armour, as is well known; nevertheless, they proved more than a match for their breastplated antagonists; and when subsequently the addition of breastplates was proposed, and a guardsman being questioned concerning his notions on the improvement before a committee of the Lower House, was asked, "How he should like very naïvely answered, "That he thought he should prefer being in his shirt sleeves."

Defensive armour has, however, become pretty general for all European heavy cavalry. That it proves a defence agaust sword and lance, there can be no doubt; but against the modern improvements in fire-arms, concerning which we shall have to treat by-and-by, it will be henceforth totally unavailing. If any one doubts this fact, let him wander into the French compartment of the Exhibition, and regard the effect of the steel-tipped conical ride balls on a sheet of iron nearly an inch thick.

Diverging from our primary notice of New Zealand clabs, we have

pean heavy cavelry. That it provess contente against about about there can be no doubt, but against the modern improvements in fire-arms, concerning which we shall have to treat by-and-by, it will be hencefort totally unavailing. If any one doubts this fact, it has the hencefort totally unavailing. If any one doubts this fact, it has mader into the Freich compartment of the Exhibition, and regard the should be added to the content of the stability. And the stability of the content of the stability of the stability of the content of the stability of the stabilit

the employment of bronze for the manufacture of cutting instruments, Wootz, or Indian steel, having been there employed from the most remote period.

Some of the semi-barbarous tribes, who so frequently did battle with the Roman troops, must have been provided with weapons of a very rude description. The Gauls used iron swords of such but temper, that, as coording to Polybius, they had to be straightened under the foot after the exchange of every three or four blows, and in the 22: B.C. an army of Insubran Gauls having entered the north of Iraly, were defeated by the Romans chelly from this circumstance.

The sword is now, amongst all civilized nations, restricted to the use of cavalry; being faund incompatible with the close order in which unfantry should march to the attack. The Boman legionary soldiers fought with the sword, as as well known, but their properties of the sword as an infantry weapon was very short more like a heavy dagger than a sword, and required no great space for the performance of its evolutions. Among wordern tribes, the Highlanders relied greatly upon the sword as an infantry weapon; and a great deal has been said about the good service words. Frogerly speaking, however, these latter weapons are not so words as abilitoks, and there can be no question, that, viewed in all its bearings, the sword is and there can be a cavalry weapon.

If the observer direct his attention to many of the swords and aggers in the Oriental department of the Eablition, he will observe that their blades are covered with curious way patterns, very similar to those frequently to be seen on the burrels of owing-piece, and which, in the latter position, is denominated the Damascus twist. However, these way patterns or Oriental sword bales are readed to the his England and abroad. Hitherto, however, these sattempts have been musuccessful, and the prevailing idea seems how be that the Damascus sword and abroad. Hitherto, however, these sattempts have been musuccessful, and the prevailing idea seems now to be that the

of the Wootz iron, from which the steel that entered into these swords was prepared, and to the imperfect means of hammering which the sword artificers possessed.

Everybody has heard of the famed blades of Toledo. There exist

of the Wootz iron, from which the steel that entered into these swords was prepared, and to the imperiest means of hammering which the sword writines prosecuted of the famed blades of Toledo. There exist some remarkably beautiful specimen of this manufacture in the Spanish division of the Exhibition.

In this manufacture of sword-bay other branches of industrial art in Spain, the manufacture of sword-bay other branches of industrial art in Spain, the manufacture of sword-bay other branches of industrial art in Spain, the manufacture of sword-bay other branches of industrial art in Spain, the manufacture of sword-bay other branches of industrial art in Spain, the manufacture of sword-bay other branches of the temper, good steel, within their serpent-like sheath, are miracles of fine temper, good steel, within their serpent-like sheath, are miracles of fine temper, good steel, within their serpent-like sheath, are miracles of fine temper, good steel, within their serpent-like sheath, are miracles of fine temper, good steel within their serpent-like sheath, are miracles of fine temper, good steel within their serpent-like sheath, are miracles of fine temper, good steel within their serpent-like sheath, are miracles of the sheath of

### HOROLOGICAL SECTION.

HOROLOGICAL SECTION.

(FIFTH NOTICE.)

Against the western boundary "wall" of the British Horological Section we first discover a clock whose dial is covered up with paper; the sole object of Mr. Loseby, the exhibitor, being to show his are compensation and improved form of movement pendulum. The compensation for the change of are is effected by a fine hair spring.

129. The turret clock, manufactured and exhibited by Smith and Sons, in the Middle Gallery South of the Great Exhibition Building, is one of the most striking features of the Horological Section. The improvements consist, first, in making slots in the frame, whereby the wheels and pinions can be set to their true pitch with the greatest hourney; if any pinions can be set to their true pitch with the greatest hourney; if any the clock to pieces; and the mediated, is can be remored without taking the clock to pieces; and the mediated, is can be remored without taking the clock to pieces; and the mediated, pieces is considered as a half dead beat escapement, which is considered safer than one of a dead beat on account of its having a slight recoil; and having a flange to the excapement, a make its considered safer than one of a dead beat on account of its having a slight recoil; and having a flange to the excapement, a make its required to keep the clock poing, and the wear of the machinery is microscrapical to the excapement, a make its required to keep the clock going, and the wear of the machinery is microscrapical to the excapement, and size of the wheels are such that equal pressure on opposite sides. Another advantage of the cast-iron harrel is, that the clock work. In the stop prevent the lines counting into contact with the clock-work. In the stop prevent the lines counting into contact with the clock-work. In the stop prevent the lines counting into contact with the clock-work. In the stop prevent the lines counting the contact with the clock-work. In the stop prevent the lines counting the contact is a small steel roller, which running on the

the hundredth part of a minute, by means of sounds transmitted by electrical agency. It sho forms a very powerful telegraph, as there are four distinct, alphabets and numerous aigns and signal distinctly marked drow distinct, alphabets and summorous aigns and signal distinctly marked four distinct, alphabets and summorous aigns and signal distinctly marked for grain and the colors, and is called the fuder hands as by it the class of signals to be used is fudicated; the cher hands are used for pointing to the signals, which are thus more than the colors of the colors of

the electric and other telegraphs, Mr. Bain, so well the electric and other telegraphs, Mr. Bain, so well executing world, exhibits his electric clocks, to which we also an examination of the second rmer occasion; and notwithstanding the vibration of the which renders the exhibition of pendulum clocks under

such circumstances most unsatisfactory, those of Mr. Bain appear to keep tolerably good time.

We omitted to notice Mr. James Lamb's 400-day skeleton timepleee, which is not only a very useful, but likewise a very ornamental, production, and is to be found on the third counter of the British Horological benartment.

ON MATTERS STRUCTURAL, AS CONNECTED WITH ARIONOM CARONOCT the necessaries of life, it will hardly be denied that a healthy and secure habitation may fairly be classed, or that it should take, as an essential, a high piace in our consideration. Long before the fine at architecture comes into play, constructive science has had ample scope in producing a wholesome and asfe abode; yet, if we examine into the condition of buildings as to choice of site, treatment of the soil, selection of materials, modes of construction, adaptation of style to purpose antiform to climate, and, in fact, their general propriety, we shall most commonly find that the substantial utilities have been much sacrificed at the shrine of superficial show. This, it appears to us, holds good most strongly in the humbler grades of structures; for, in the employment of established architectural forms, in decorating, exteriorly, the mansions of the wealthy, the artist's exuberance of fancy must ever be chastened by the refinements of classical take, permitting much of the expendiguing to the capacity of the power orders of send weathermaning while, in the dwellings of the power orders of send weathermaning while, in the dwellings of the power orders of send weathermaning while, in the dwellings of the power orders of send advances to importance, muniqued laws are called into existences for its suppression; yet such is the pervensity inherent in human or throughly practical adaptations of the hand others, are never sound or throughly practical adaptations of the hand others, are never sound or throughly practical adaptations of the hand classes, an ever sound or throughly practical adaptations of the hand classes, an ever sound or throughly practical adaptations of the hand classes of the hand classes of the suppression of the hand classes of the suppression of the hand classes of the hand c

igrate them, while independently of these considerations, the objects unmitted the second of the control of the

and we may adopt it as a safe postulate, that it will prove the germ from which will spring up a style rationally adapted, in whole or in part, to structures of many kinds. In its contents it often every variety of material—complete series of such as we have been accustomed to the use of, in their old or in improved forms, and many varieties which are almost or are altogether new to us; in models, it presents to us escuted works, the originals of which we might never have had the opportunity to examine, and this not in design only, but in construction; and it also lays before us ingenious conceptions not yet practically realised, which only this friendly contention of all nations could induce their projectors to put into the tangible form in which we behold them object, and each in their simplest and their made ornate phases; while, in construction, they embrace the peculiarities appropriate to every variety of purpose, and not merely to generalities, purpopriate to every variety of purpose, and not merely to generalities, but to minute details. The result is, that we are canbled to consider class objects in relation together, discover their redundancies, and study them in their unembellished principles.

# MR. FOX, CONTRACTOR FOR THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

MR. FOX, CONTRACTOR FOR THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Ms. CRARLES FOX (whose Fortrait appeared in the LLUSTRATED LONDON RUGGI fully 6, page 21) is the senior partner in the eminent firm of Fox, Henderson, and Co., constructors of the Crystal Palaco, and ty a romarkable instance of the power of natural genius when combined with great energy. At an early age he was articled to his brother, Mr. Douglas Fox, the present Mayor of Deroy, with a view to entering the medical profession; but a taste for engineering studies leed him to devote to mechanical selence every leisare moment; his indentures were cancelled, and he was allowed to follow the bent of his inclination. The immediate causes of this determination appear to have been a visit to the manufactories of Estimatophana, and the Impression produced upon his mind by the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Hailway. Captain Ericsson, who was furtunate enough to be Mr. Fox's first employer, speedily emoluments on which the young aspirant to engineering emission that bean obliged to commence his career. But this beginning of prosperity did not last long. Captain Ericsson was compelled by adverse circumstances to reliquish business, and Mr. Fox lost at that time all his savings as well as his situation, and was by an accident deprived for three months of the use of his arm. Ho did not, however, lose courage; but, struggling on as a lecturer, as a scientific assistant, and even occasionally as a pracelai mechanic, he at length arm. Ho did not, however, lose courage; but, struggling on as a lecturer, as a scientific assistant, and even occasionally as a pracelai mechanic, he at length structure assistant, and even occasionally as a pracelai mechanic, he at length series.

but here turning basiness which is now so were above. His father was the remanufacturing basiness which is highly connected. His father was the reach a large and a large and

### THE CRYSTAL PALACE,—MUNDAY'S REFERENCE.

# EXHIBITION TRAINS.

By inserting the above, you will confer a favour on many of your admiring laders.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

A LANCASTRIAN SUBSCRIBER.

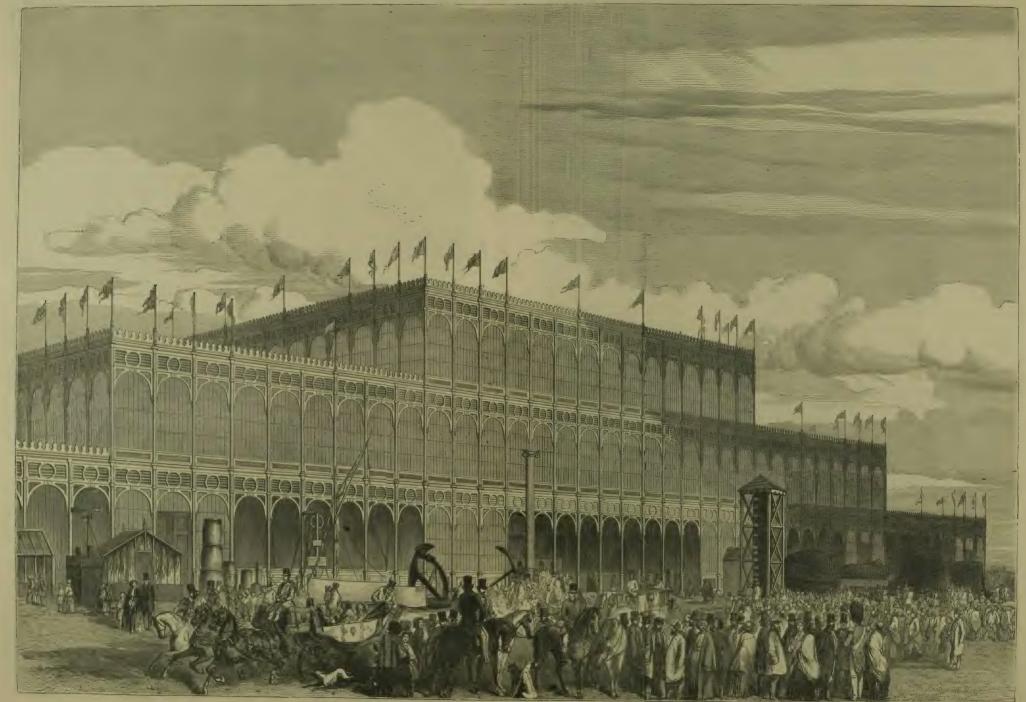
# FIRE-ESCAPES IN THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

FIRE-ESUATES IN THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

(To the Editor of the LILESTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—In your notice of Jackson and Clay's fire-escape, in the LILESTRATE LONDON NEWS of the 19th, you [say, "We could not make out how the in retregend to regulate the rapidity of the descent;" and as I have found inently the case that the action of the apparatus is very imperfectly under tability that the same it will allow me space in your excellent Jour Explain the same it will be sam

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
21, Horner-street, Lambeth, July 21. CHAS. W. JACKSON.



THE CRYSTAL PALACE.-WESTERN ENTRANCE.

# CHEMISTRY.

(SECOND NOTICE).

(SECOND NOTICE).

WE return once more to the Great Exhibition for the purpose of making another chemical sketch, and resume the thread of our description at the point where we left off.

We find that, according to our chemical classification, the next subjects to be described are the metals copper and tin. They are the chief, if not the only metals used in the manufacture of statuary bronzes, although some bronzes also contain an admixture of lead and zinc. The physical appearance of copper is well known to all. Whilst bright and clean, the beauty of its surface is only inferior to that of gold; but it speedily tarnishes, as all know who have handled our copper coin, and, when tarnished, its beauty is gone. Copper is very prone to ally itself with other metals, and form alloys, and is not very particular about the number of alliances it forms at the same time. The alchemists, who assimilated every then known metal to the qualities of some deity, whose name it was made to bear, and under whose protection it was feigned to be, dedicated copper to Venus; and when in old alchemical writings the word Venus occurs, we may always understand it to mean copper. The term copper is derived from Cyprium (Cyprus), the locality in which it was first discovered, or at least from which it was most largely obtained by the ancient Greeks. Few metals have a larger sphere of utility than copper. We have seen it entering into the composition of a statuary bronze. Gumental and bell-metal pinchbeck, tombec, bronze, and many other fancy alloys, the names of which it would be useless to write, have all copper for their basis. In its pure or uncombined state it is rolled into sheets or leaves, and formed into vessels of a thousand shapes. Perhaps the noet striking example of the perfection of copper-smith work may be seen in the sugar-boiling vacuum pan in the Great Exhibition, and also an apparatus for obtaining a supply of fresh water from the occan, designed for the use of ships, and shown in the French department of muchinery.

Copp

or leaves, and formed into vessels of a thousand shapes. Ferhaps the most striking example of the perfection of copper-smith work may be seen in the sugar-boiling vacuum pan in the Great Exhibition, and also an apparatus for obtaining a supply of fresh water from the ocean, designed for the use of ships, and shown in the French department of machinery.

Copper, like Iron, is considerably softened by the application of fire, which softness remains until it has been exposed to the operation of beating or hammering. Unlike iron, however, it does not weld—that is to say, two pieces, at an elevated temperature, cannot be made to adhere by hammering; indeed, thick copper-plate cannot be hammered into this copper-plate whilst red hot, but having been made red hot and allowed to cool, then the hammering takes place. Each of the two segments of the copper vacuum pan in the Great Exhibition was first cast in a flat piece, then by alternate heatings and hammering swas brought into its present deeply convex form. The dull hammering noise of a coppersmith's shop must be heard to be imagined. Unlike the clear ringing of a blacksmith's hammer and anvil, the stroke of the coppersmith's hammer gives forth a dead, hollow, painful sound, which in a short time so materially injures the hearing faculty, that very few working coppersmiths exist who are not more or less deaf.

Although copper be so useful a metal in a domestic point of view, yet few are so prone to be productive of dangerous consequences. The action of most acids, air, moisture, and greasy bodies on copper surfaces produces a green coating, known in common language a verdigris: this is a most virulent poison, and has occasionally been the cause of frightful accidents; hence the usual custom of protecting the interior of opper culinary vessels by a coating of tin. Whilst the coating lasts it is an effectual safeguard, but when once an abrasion of the tinned surface occurs, then the exposed copper is dissolved with increased rapidity, because in this case the two metal

and pass the phrais of retectors, and reasuing the Sassert world behalf of the development of the Phendelan coasts periodically fact, in assuming that to Corawall the exclusive honour belongs of yielding for the bronze weapons of Homeric times, we cannot be far wrong, as a metal tolerably plentiful in the localities where it is found; it has localities are very few; indeed, with the exception of the three localities are very few; indeed, with the exception of the three Dagland and the Malayan Archipelago, the presence of time of Dagland and the Malayan Archipelago, the presence of the contrary be almost ignored. In this respect tin presents a remark-the contrary be almost ignored. In this respect tin presents a remark-the contrary to the companion of the composition of the composition of the composition of the composition of the blood. This presence of metallic bodies is into the composition the blood. This presence of metallic bodies into the composition the blood this presence of metallic bodies into the composition the blood. This presence of metallic bodies into the composition of the development of which many secreta have yet philosophic utiny, to be revealed. Hitherto that been the fashion may demonstrate the most part as extraneous ingredients, but doubts may demonstrate the most part as extraneous ingredients, but doubts may demonstrate the most part as extraneous ingredients, but doubts may expect them the most part as extraneous ingredients, but doubts may be active to the propriety of this idea. The presence of the various tails in organic beings is much more general than people usually any secretary and the particle of the propriety of the intercept of the propriety of the intercept of the composition of human nees. Had this been a fact, there would have been a near do all cleen evidence of a positive character in cases of surreptitions polsoning, to fortune the propriety of the intercest of humaninty. M. Ordia has since, by cated experiments, determined that his first notions on this matter retired

orld.

plate, as it is called, presents the important advantages of workinto instruments by the mere aid of soft-soldering, of never taroishhills the tin coating remains sound, and of presenting, when combly abrased, a totally innocuous surface to the agency of chemical

which we have already reacted under the state of the stat

inspend to gold that is agrees quil, is orbital they are in unitary in the property of the pro general consideration of the properties of platinum. With them, the cook or confectioner need not fear the occurrence of currency soning, need not fear the destructive agency of fire on the implements of his culcine. Indeed, for culinary purposes, no metal can compare with platinum; we wonder it is not extensively employed. We will now leave platinum with the final remark, that, anterior to the employment of this metal in oil of vitriol works, and when glass retorts were used instead, the frequent bursting of these caused not only loss of property but frightful sacidents; whereas now an accident from the bursting of an oil of vitriol retort is never heard of.

From platinum the transition is easy enough to gold, specimens of which in the cre may be seen in the compartments of Canada, India, and the lands thates, and transitionally specimens cough in the galleties alpostairs. We know not way gold should be called precious, for if we except its conventional value as a circulating medium, and give it some lattle credit for not oxidising or rusting in the ar, and for its agreeable yellow colour, this metal presseres very little claim to our admiration or

esteem. Gold, nevertheless, has been a favourite metal in all ages; and, notwithstanding all the tecahings of California, it is not likely to become quite vulgarised for some time to come. So far as English coinage is concerned, the inland valuation of the sovereign has not yet depreciated; but most foreign nations took the alarm very soon after the first promulgation of Californian wealth. Hitherto the English sovereign had been a legal tender in Beiglum, and Dutch monetary transactions were conducted with reference to the standard of gold. In both these countries the law has now been altered; silver is their legalised standard; and the traveller finds, to his cost, that good English sovereigns are in these countries a positive drug. If the supplies of gold continue to increase as they have for the last four years, it is probable that we shall arrive at something like the approximation of value which subsisted between filver and gold amongst the Romans, and which fluctuated but little until the period of the discovery of America.

The value of gold to that of silver was anciently only as twelve to me, subject to a still greater depreciation under peculiar circumstances. Thus, Suctomius relates that Cassar brought such a quantity of gold to silver.

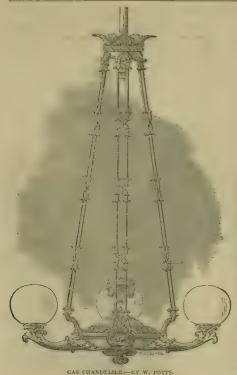
Although a precious metal, there, perhaps, is no other with the single

Thus, Suctonius relates that Casar brought such a quantity of gold to silver.

Although a precious metal, there, perhaps, is no other, with the single exception of iron, that is so widely diffused. Occasionally, gold is found in veins, but more generally in the condition of granules, which sometimes assume a large size. Before the discovery of gold in California, the principal sources of this metal were the Gold Coast of Guinea, Brazil, and certain parts of the Indian Archipelago.

Gold is known to exist very largely in Borneo, and is said to be exceedingly plentiful in Japan; but the Emperor of those exclusive isles is so ignorant of the advantages of Free-trade—so careful of his gold—that he will not even give a little to his brothers, the Chinese, amongst whom gold is very scarce. The only European countries where gold is now obtained in any commercial quantities are Russia, Huagary, and Spain. Formerly there were gold workings in the south of France, but they are all now abandoned as unprofitable.

Most people have heard of the gold mania in Wicklow—alocality in which considerable portions of the precious metal were once found; indeed, Wicklow is celebrated for having produced the largest piece of European native gold on record, it having weighte no less than twenty-three onnees I Occasionally, aparales of the precious metal are found there still, but so unimportant in quantity, as to be quite beneath the notice of systematic mining operators. It is probable that a considerable amount of gold will be in future produced by Spain—that storehouse of unexplored mineral wealth. Before the discovery of America, in the 16th and 16th century, the peninsula was regarded as a rich source of gold and silver; but no sconer did the profuse mineral treasures of Mexico and Feru fall under the dominion of the Spanish conquerors, than the vast resources of the mother country were neglected. Since the loss of her American colonies, Spain, thrown on her own resources, recommenced the search for mineral treasures. Silver has b



GAS CHANDELIERS. POITS

CARPET PATTERN. BRIGHT.
This is a bold and well conceived device, exhibiting sufficient div
of colour, agreeably internixed. We may pronounce it one of the
satisfactory productions of the kind we have seen for a long time.

SILK PATTERN. SALTERFIELD AND CO.
SI AND ALPACA PATTERN, FOSTER AND SON.
In tha, age we give two examples of novel patterns for fabrics for



ladies' dresses, which the present Exhibition has educed. They are both creditable; the figures being moderate in size, and well blended.



SILE AND ALPACA PATTERN.—BY FOSTER AND SON, BRADFORD,

# BRITISH INDIA.

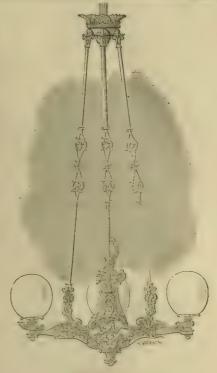
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

BRITISH INDIA.

The vest tract of country comprised within the limits of the East India Company's territory contains upwards of 150,000,000 of inhabitants, with a revenue of £15,000,000 per annum: its climate varies from 126° Fahrenheit to 400°, with every possible kind of soil and cultivation. Looking at this immense region in what light we may, it cannot fail to attract our interest.

Here are endless fields and valleys, capable of producing all that is required amongst civilized antiona—eilst, and cotton, and augar. The Indian continent might be made to yield enough cotton, wool, and silk to give employment to all the steam-looms of Great Britain, and to all the inhabitants of Europe, rendering our manufacturers independent of foreign cultivators. It is in this light that our Indian and Colonial possessions assume an importance, which cannot be tested by the mere contribution of raw produce from them to the Great Exhibition. Our Leeds, Manchester, Bradford, Coventry, and other manufacturers derive some of their more useful fabrics from this part of the world, and are enabled by the aid of Pengal dyes to produce the more lasting and beautiful colours at moderate prices.

Commencing, then, with silk, which is the most prominent of the fibrout substances of India, we find a great variety of flatures, such as thosy known as the Cossimbazar, the Surdahl, the Baleahs, and Soogoopore, varying much in fineness, and running up in value from 7s. 6d, per yound to 18s. These we find in various stages of preparation, from the raw skeins to the coloured thread. They are not, however, to be compared with the produce of Italy or the south of France 1 but, on the other hand, they are produced at a little more than one half the price, and are therefore capable of being worked up for common useful articles, to which the Italian and French silks are not, of course, adapted by their price. The trade in this article from Caloutta anounts to about £700,000 a year, nearly the whole of which course to G





root of the jasmine, the aloe plant, and the sandal tree, besides some oils of commerce of less attractive character.

Aromatic spires and condiments are there, too, in great veriety, including the black and white peppers, ginger, and cinnamon, from Lohll-cound and Assam; the will nutner from Niepore and Agraan, and cinnamon from the Lower Bengal province.

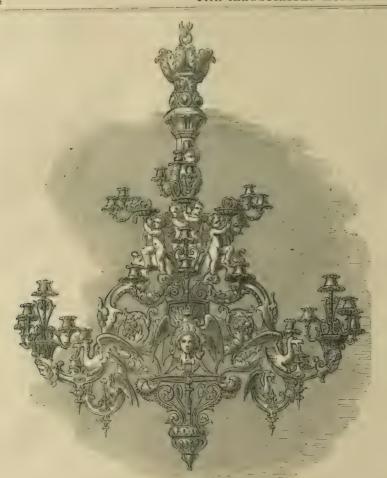
The woods are very numerous, comprising about 850 specimens from various districts of Central and Southern India: they are nearly all unknown in this country, and very many of little utility save for the rougher purposes. There are some, however, very valuable for house-building, furniture, bout-building, machinery, seneral carpentry, &c. The most serviceable are the teak, ebony, and black-wood, which are found in forests of Tenaseerin, Moulmein, and Rohlieud.

The ivery which we find here is of good quality, coming from the Nepnul and Tenaseerin states, but is scarcely equal to the tasks of the African elephants. The buildio and deer horns from the Neighburles are as fine specimens as we remember to have seen.

Besides these there are a great number of other raw productions, useful enough, no doubt, in their proper place, but scarcely possessing general interest. The edible birds nests and moss of the Tenasserim district, and the elarsk's fins and fish maws of Arracan will hardly attract the passer by, from their singular appearance.

Having thus briefly treated of the principal raw productions of this vast portion of our Eastern empire, we will proceed to notice the objects which are the result of labour applied to those natural products, and which may be comprised under the head of manufactured articles from the vegetable, animal, and mineral kingdoms. It is true, we may not meet with so much of the really beautiful, useful, and economical as are to be met with in the products from our highly-perfected manufactories

are the silk fabrics of India.



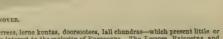
CHANDELIER .- HANOVER.

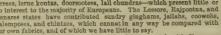
There are also some gay-looking trappings for horses and elephants, almost as richly inlaid and embroidered as articles for the use of princes we have velvet and gold awnings for the test and howdahs done in many schour; howard the property displayed in the street, and howdahs done in many schours, because the street, and howdahs done in many schours, and because states have contributed sundry ginghams, jallahs, coowds, because it is the street, and howdahs done in many schours, because it is the street, and howdahs done in many schours, and because states have contributed sundry ginghams, jallahs, coowds, because it is the street, and the sundry ginghams, jallahs, coowds, sundry states are rich in the extreme, and, no doubt, have a beautiful effect when properly displayed in Eastern countries.

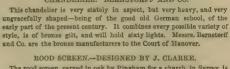
The Nawab of Jesselmeer has contributed from his own dominions stand of street and the street and t

districts.

The gurahs, which resemble much our cheapest long cloth, and were manufactured in immense quantities some years ago in Bengal, are now gone greatly out of use, being entirely superseded by the introduction of our Manchester and Glasgow clothe, to such an extent that the trade has decreased fully one teath. There are many other cotton goods, but plainer—amonest others, the saries, bangomie chowkeedars, karolie



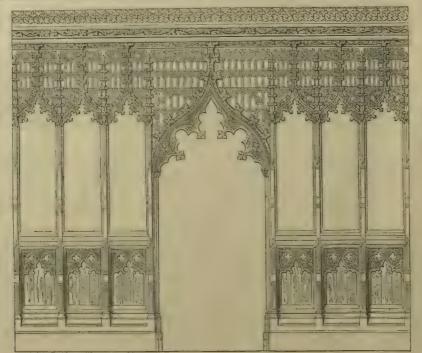




The rood screen, carved in oak by Ringham for a church in Surrey, is a fair specimen of the taste and talent displayed in these matters at the present day. It is in the Perpendicular style, and was designed by Mr. J. Clarke. The decorative details are extremely well executed. It may be observed, however, that the door has a dwarfish appearance, and would probably have been improved if the spring of its arch had been carried up to the same point as that of the windows.

# GOTHIC CHAIR. WILLIAMS AND LUMSDEN

This is a substantial oak chair, carved in the Gothic style, after a design by Mr. Christian. It has, to say the least of it, the merit of simplicity; but it is, nevertheless, rather too heavy for our taste, albeit the back and seat are covered with crimson velvet.

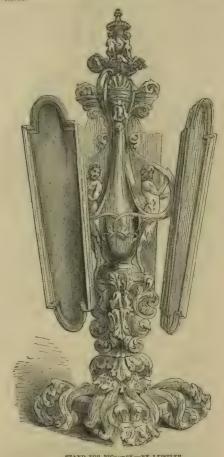


GOTHIC SCREEN,-BY RINGHAM, IPSWICH,-DESIGNED BY MR. J. CLALLE.

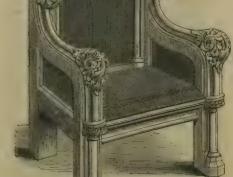


STAND FOR PICTURES. LEISTLER.

A very convenient article for a studio or boudoir, for the display of a avourite gem or two in painting, family portraits, &c. It is handsomely carved.



STAND FOR PICTURES .- BY LEISTLER. CHANDELIER. BERNSTORFF AND CO.



GOTHIC CHAIR,-BY WILLIAMS AND LUMSDEN.-DESIGNED BY MR. CHRISTIAN,



"HAGAR AND ISHMAEL."-TUSCANY.

### MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECE AND MIRROR-FRAME, FROM MILAN.

MILAN.

In the vestibule to the Austrian sculpture are two or three very showy marble chimney-pieces, some surmounted with mirror frames, which it is impossible to pass unnoticed, but which it is impossible to admire. Never, perhaps, was high art more misapplied; never was common sense, in the selection of decorative subjects, more lost sight of than in these notable productions. In any case over ornamentation of chimney-pieces should be avoided; and in all cases the ornamentation should be of an architectural character, in harmony with that of the rest of the apartment. The introduction, in sculpture, of subjects of vegetable or animal life, is of more than questionable propriety; the human figure, unless

conventionally, should never be attempted. In the Austrian for-places, however, all these enormities have been perpetrated, and with a lavish hand. In one we have full-grown unchins of Cupide carrying Sah, fissh, fowl, and game, all executed in the round, with other intruders of the same family, all scoreling their naked legs over the fire, and encroaching upon the fire-side circle; in another a nest of loves protrudes from the midst of the mantel-piece, various other devices being crowded in all directions; in the third, which we have engraved, the artist's fancy revels, perhaps, in more elaborate absurdities than in any of the preceding two. On one side stands a full-grown Cupid, with his bow and arrow pointed at a young nymph on the opposite side, who seems to treat his power with levity; beneath are two female figures, who seem to acknowledge themselves as vanquished by the lady-killer; and above, in the midst, is a circular compartment, in which are the heads of two persons in close conference. All sorts of birds and flowers complete the decoration for this marble mystery; but they are not very successfully carved, and have a rough surface, which the dust will soon take advantage of. The ernamental parts of this affair have been executed by Gluseppe Bottinelli; the figures by Dominico Gandolil.

"HAGAR AND ISHMAEL." BY VILLA.

### "HAGAR AND ISHMAEL" BY VILLA.

"HAGAR AND ISHMAEL." BY VILLA.
In his small marble group of "Hagar and Ishmael,"
Signor Villa, of Florence, selzes a different moment
from that selected in the same story by Max, of
Frague, noticed in a previous article on Sculpture.
In the latter the mother beholds the sufferings of her
child, and appeals to Heaven for relief; an incident,
the proper expression of which was admirably realized.
In the work now before us Hagar is applying the bowl
of water to the parched lips of her son. There is not
the same amount of poetic interest patent in the one
case as in the other; but what the subject afforded,
Signor Villa has done justice to in this very pleasing
and carefully executed composition.

## "CUPID SHARPENING HIS ARROWS." LEEB

This little marble figure, excuted by Leeb, of Munich, stands in the Zollverein Court, where, attractive at a distance, it disappoints upon a careful inspection. The figure is not that of a Cupid, neither are the wings, neither is the expression and the attitude; the limbs being all straight lines and angles, is inelegant.

### CRYSTAL CANDELABRA. BY OSTLERS.

The magnificent crystal candelars by Messrs. Ostler, the property of her Majesty, are only second in importance, as specimens of glass manufacture, to the far-famed crystal fountain, which adds a fairy-like charm to the Transept. They stand eight feet high, and will carry fifteen lights each; the glass being of the finest quality and colour, and being richly cut in prisms, will diffuse the varied colours of the rainbow on all sides around.



"CUPID SHARPENING HIS ARROWS."-ZOLLVEREIN

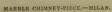
# ZOLLVEREIN.

(SECOND NOTICE.)

BEFORE entering the centre hall of the Zollverein, let us direct the attention of our readers to a somewhat elegant pillar which stands on the western side. It represents a group of Amazons, they being apparently great favouries with the Berlin artists, the great Amazon in the nave being only one of many in the Exhibition, made of cast-iron, at the foundry of Berlin, but our ously inlaid with silver. It is remarkable for the simplicity of its form and the beauty of its workmanship. The striking characteristic, indeed, of most of the productions in the centre hall, where

are collected the gems of the Verein, is, we think, beauty of form. The







GLASS CANDELABRA.-BY MESSRS. E. AND C. OSTLER

principal contents of the hall are statues, statuettes, palated glass craments, pletures, one or two cabinets or ladies' deske, porcelain, &c., all belonging to the fine arts, and all is general distinguished by this characteristic. Even the Berlin porcelain, which eccupies a large space in the room, and part of which is copied from renoved works of anti-racteristic. Even the Berlin porcelain, which eccupies a large space in the room, and part of which is copied from renoved works of anti-racteristic portions of the state of the comment of

But it is probable, after all that is said of the durability of books, that the most flimsy are the best adapted for our transition age, as not likely long to stand in the way, either on our bookshelves or in our minds, of the improved works of which they are to be the parents. Connected with books, are many maps, geological as well as geographical, with a large globe to show the comparative elevation of the mountains of the earth, and other helps to diffuse knowledge. The Germans are not behalf in the standard of the products of human skill best adapted, of all those yet acquired, to various figured ornaments, as well as to many useful instruments and utensils. The Germans exhibit many specimens of their success in pupier mache, the name of which informs us that the art is neither of English nor of German Invention. As we have pecimens of their success in pupier mache, the name of which informs us that the art is neither of English nor of German Invention. As we have pecimens of their success in pupier mache, the name of which informs us that the art is neither of English nor of German Invention. As we have pecimens of their charcoals, of which they make great, each and which perimens of their charcoals, of which they make great, each and which perimens of their charcoals, of which they make great, each and which they can be considered they make great, each and which with the case has been brought than ores of lead, copper, sinc, manganese, iron, &c. other products, particularly from Nassan, from which little class has each of their harmony and their devotion to science. In the Hamburgh department, we find not only some excellent furniture, but veneers fifty-four plates to the inch or the mahogany is out into planks, each of which is only the still part of an inch thick. Till a recent period, when Sir Robert Peel abolished the duties on furniture wooks, the inhabitants of Hamburgh had a considerable advantage over our furniture makers, and they sent great quantities of farniture to various parts of America. Th robable, after all that is said of the durability of b

### WARDIAN CASES.

WARDIAN CASES.

In various parts of the Building the visitor may observe live plants, growing, in some instances, under handsome glass shades, and in other cases in glass frames, of so unprepossessing an appearance that he might naturally be at a loss to account for the reason why so uninteresting an object has been sent to the World's Fair. These contrivances are called Wardian cases; it having been first discovered by Mr. Ward, that by them plants can be transported to and from distant regions of the globe, and also that by their sid the Londoner can succeed in growing a few flowers to cheer his habitation. Some years ago we remember to have seen the vessel about to start to survey the settlement of Adelaide, in Australia, and we were much delighted to see two or three of these cases filled with small gooseberry and currant trees, in order that the emigrants might enjoy those delicious fruits which we have in such perfection in this country; and now not a week passes but that ships arrive bringing plants from the remotest habitable regions in these Wardian cases, which have thus conferred upon us a power of procuring exotic exceptable productions, which before their introduction was never possessed.

fection in this country; and now not a week passes but that ships arriver bringing plants from the remotest habitable regions in these Wardian cases, which have thus conferred upon us a power of procuring exotic vegetable productions, which before their introduction was never possessed.

Those more unprepossessing cases which may be seen in the East Gallery are the first cases which Mr. Ward made; and though, at the present time, their design has been much improved, yet it is interesting to have the first example of the invention. These cases form, as it were, a little world of themselves, in which those who cultivate plants may observe many peculiarities. From being closed, the heat of the sun bestows upon them a very high temperature at times, and the hygrometric state of the atmosphere within varies according to circumstances, in a manner which may interest the cultivator of plants, and give him ample means to exercise his observation and talent.

In London but very few plants will thrive. The Oriental plane rear its head in the heart of the City, in Chaspide, and forms a stately tree. Russell square and Guildford-street exhibit, also, noble specimens of this beautiful tree; yet by coming into leaf late, and shedding its foliage early, it is not so susceptible of those influences which injure other plants. The lime tree will also partially flourish; and in the very centre of the Bank two noble and smeint limes shade the parlour from the scorching sun of summer, and yearly cast forth delicious perfuser from abundant flowers. With these exceptions, flowers and vegetable structures can scarce be cultivated in London, except with the aid of a Ward's case. Residing in the very centre of the metropolis, we now write with two beautiful Ward's cases when a way at this moment the beautiful wax plant, or Hoyac carroos, in abundant flower. We have five species of Lycopodia, which graify the cyc by rush of the case. We have five species of Lycopodia, which graify the cyc by rush of the case, when he was a case when the

# EXHIBITION NOTES .- No 4.

EXHIBITION NOTES.—No 4.

"THERE is nothing new under the sun," except the Crystal Palace, and the pacific industrial union of all the nations of the habitable globe under its transparent canopy! It is curious to speculate upon some of the concurrents to this extraordinary effect, and some of the minor actualities which conspire to render the collection within its walls altogether so marvellous. At a first glance it may not seem strange, that, but for the invention and use of steam, its vessels and its railroads, there could have been no such national Exhibition; and yet it is equally certain, that, but for another small and apparently very remote cause, the design could not have been carried out. Had England not oreated the new police, England could not have enjoyed her present safe and glorious position within the precincts of Mr. Paxton's magic glasshouse! If such widely different things have contributed to the possibility of the universal meeting, it is hardly less remarkable that the very vanities and inutilities so largely mixed up with its important features, must produce consequences almost, if not quite as pregnant, with great moral, political, and commercial results, as the more gigantic materials in manufactures, mechanics, and solentifie progress. In fact, there are scarcely any things here that can be considered as trifles. An American president in soap is a stimulus to our Hawes' and Hendries'; a new crochet pattern is enough to set thousands of needles to work in every family where this ornamental and industrious pastime is pursued; models from the pith of rushes offer patterns for interesting and renumerative employment; and, not to multiply examples of this sort, let us only look at the department Class 20, Articles of clothing, &c., to see how curiously our tailors are set to inventions by the novelties exposed in the Central South and South Transept Gallieries. In No. 64 we have a "monomeroskiton," which, being translated, means a dress coat of British manufacture from one piece of cloth. Clos

The Queen all flowers among,
The river's empress, lady of the lake.

Flowers composed of human hair belong to the species of the ingenious,
without the prospect of any derivable profit; but the other floral beauties
scattered over many departments are not unworthy of a somewhat
preciteal illustration, in addition to our just praise of their usefatiness in
regard to costume, their being a branch of the fine airs, and their applicability to the improvement of manufacture, in the hardest of metals
as well as in the softest of fabrics. The vases just alluded to in the
small-wares exhibition, North Transept Gallery, do credit to the taste
and execution of the workers in wax, shells, rice-paper, feathers, muslin,
velvet, &c. They are mostly British, and range through the seasons.
In one group we discover the early Primrose so justly a favourite with
our elder bards, who have sung—
Pale primroses,

That die unmarried, ere they can behold Bright Phobbus in his strength.—Saksperre.

The primrose drop, the spring's own spouse.—Ben Jonson. The primrose arroy, the same per primrose, first-born child of Ver, Merry spring-time's harbinger, With her bells dim.—Beaumont and Fletcher.

Her companion in the Crystal Palace, as in nature, is the Snowdrop,

First in bright Flora's train galantha glows,
And prints with froits step the metting snows;
Chides with her ducter vote the tarty garing,
Bids alumbering sephyr stretch her warming.
Wakes the barase encice in his scloomy a variance,
And calls the wondering formouse from his grave;
Bids the mute redbreast cheer the budding grave,
And plaintive ringdove tune her notes to love.—Darwin.

Earliest bud that decks the garden,
Fairest of the fragrant race,
First-born child of vernal Flora,
Seeking wild thy lowly place.—Landhorne.

Congenial is the Crocus-

Dainty young thing
Of life! thou venturous flower,
Who groweth through the hard cold bower
Of wintry spring.
Soft voiceless bell.—Prior.

And the Cowslip likewise

And the Cowsip likewise

Now ripe in vegetable gold,
From calyx pair the freekled cowslip born
Receives in amber cup the fragrant dews of morn

Thus tempted by the "sweet daughters of the carth and aky" as we have been to weave a garland of poetry into the descriptions of the utilitarians, it may not displease thousands of readers to afford them this play of the imaginative in the midst of their acquisition of knowledge in other divisions of this wast and multifactoriesor. Well may the Daisy and the Violet follow these lovely harbingers of agring: there are charming models of both in this gallery; and when we recollect the opening by her Majesty, on the 1st of May, we cannot but recal the daisy tribute of Chaucer.

They bring in the kalendis of Maie, They bring in the kalendis of Male,

An in special one called iye of the daie,
The daisis, or flower white and rede,
And in Frenche called la belle Marguerite.
To hern I have so great affectioun,
As I sayd erst, when comen is the Male,
That in my bedde there daweth me no daie
That I n'em np and walking in the mede
To see this flour a greats the sunne sprede.
So glad am I, that when I have presence
of it to done it all reverence floure,
Fulfilled of all vertue and honoure;
Fulfilled of all vertue and honoure;
And ever i love it, and ever yilke newe,
And ever i love it, and ever yilke newe,
And ever and till that min herte die;
Alle sweare I not, of this I wool not lie.

tic father we will add two other eulogies:-Star of the mead, sweet daughter of the day, Whose opening flower invites the morning ray, Sweet daisy, flower of love.—Leyden.

Thou unassuming common-place
Of nature, with that homely face,
And yet with something of a grace
Which love makes for thee.—Wordsworth.

The Violet has been still more deeply prized, and found many a voice to swell its praise:—

Violets dim,
But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes
Or Cytherea's breath.—Shakspeare,

Sweet violets, Love's paradise, that spread
Your gracious odours, which you couched beare
Within your paly faces,
Upon the gentle wing of some calm-breathing wind
That plays amid the plain.—RALEIGH.

And also the Lily of the Valley, of which the Bard of the Seasons sings:—

Seek the bank where flowering elders crowd, Where scattered wild the lily of the vale Her balmy essence breathes.

And Shelley

nd Shelley:
The naiad-like lily of the vale,
Whom youth makes so fair, and passion so pale
That the light of her tremulous belis is seen
Through their pavilions of tender green.
The Daffodil makes a very show flower, to remind us of the true
Daffodils,
That come before the swallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty.—Sharpeare.

Queen of the garden in white mantle drest, The spotless lily waves her curling crest.

The Water-lily is still more respleadent in its artificial form, and justifies the muse of Shelley :--

And floating water-lilies, broad and bright,
Which lit the oak that overhung the edge
With moonlight beams of their own watery light

And Moore-

And Moore—

Those virgin lilies all the night,
Bathing their lieauties in the lake,
Bathing their lieauties in the lake,
That they may rise more fresh and bright
When their beloved suns awake.

Substitute the Crystal Palace for the crystal river or the crystal well!
Others of our homely flowers are copied with a truth which seems almost to scent them! Thus we observe two of our aboriginal favourites—
Off mu-ing by the greenwood side,
Mid blue bells deep, and golden broom,
Time's ancient gateway open wide,
And far adown the gathering gloom,
On many a mouldering Saxon tomb
The oldest flowers of Engiand bloom.

But our illustration would be a Begandy account if we neglected the

But our illustration would be a beggarly account if we neglected the great horticultural rival for beauty and admiration, namely, the Tulip,

Whose red veins

Are flushed with deeper, warmer stains,
Glows in each leaf with more than Nimrod's fires.
Then comes the tulip race, where beauty plays
Her idle freaks.—Thomson.

The garden star, the Queen of May, The rose.—BEN JONSON. 'Tis said, as Cupid danced among The gods, he down the nectar flung; Which on the white rose being shed, Made it for ever after red.—Herrick.

With this we would close, but for a temptation, not to be withstood, where flowers are embalmed in a perfume of poetry, as sweet as that which makes the rose the sovereign of all the floral tribes. We therefore cenclude with Herrick's pretty legend, how and why the Wallflower was so called ...

rick's pretty legend, how and why Why this flower is now called so, List, sweet maid, and you shall know Understand, this firstling was once a brisk and bomp lassle (Kept as close as Danaë was), Who a sprightly springall loved, And, to have it fully proved, Up she got upon a wall, "Tempting down to slide withal; But the sliken twist mry'd, So she fell, and, bruised, she dy'd. Love, in pity of the deed, And her loving lucklease speed, Changed her to this plant we call, Now, the Flower of the Wall.

And the rolong includesse speed,
And the rolong includesse speed,
Changed her to this plant we call,
Now, the Flower of the Wall.

It is to be regretted that the modelling of flowers and fruits in wax is attended with danger, in consequence of the poisonous nature of some of the colouring materials employed, such as white lead, vermillion, copperas, chrome yellow, &c. The handling of these is apt to produce partial paralysis; and, therefore, it is most advisable for our young and fair artists to avoid their mineral infection, and supply their place with vegetable matter, which is adequate to the production of all the required colours. On the arrangement of tints, we may add, much of the effect depends. Without taste in this respect, and even a scientific knowledge of complementary tints, a multitude of performances disagreeable to the cye are produced, instead of those harmonious unions which delight the sense, almost without our being aware of the why or wherefore. And when we consider how essential this intelligence is to the pleasing and beautiful in the manufacture of all coloured articles, we may learn that from the flowers of the field and garden there are lessons to be derived of infinite value to industrial arts.

M. Constantin's attractive case, No. 24, of France and Algiers has been twice noticed in the ILLUSTRATUE LONDON NEWS (June 7th and July 5th); and at No. 450 mechanism has been applied to similar objects with marked success. If, in the one instance, we have botany developed to periodiced in metals the most stubborn.

M. Bontemps has thus hatched, if we may use the expression, groups of humming-blurds little inferior to those of Bir. Goold, in the Zoological Gardens; so that in art, as in nature, we get affinities running so closely into each other, that it is sometimes a difficulty to define which are the boundaries of their different kingdoms.

Turn which way ou will, on every side there is much to be seen, curious, or amusing, or wonderful, or instructive—of the smallest, and of the greatest

# TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK

TOWN TALK AND TABLE TALK.

The ultimate destination of the Crystal Palace is, I think, becoming the main subject of the town and table talk of the day. There seems likely to be a fierce battle fought upon the question, and, from all appearances, the probably successful party is still doubtful. The agitation in favour of upholding the structure is certainly more lukewarm than might have been anticipated, while the party whose war-cry is "The Park, the whole Park, and nothing but the Park!" is indefatigable in its exertions. Lord Brougham's behaviour in the matter does him infinite credit. He was one of the stanch early opponents of the site in Hyde-Park; but now that the trimmph of Mr. Paxton's edilice is so clearly a Pait accompil—now that the general effect of the entire Exhibition has been undeniably so excellent, his Lordship boldly and manfully came forward, in the teeth of his old, and, as he avowed, mistaken opinions, and presented Mr. Paxton's petition. Lord Campbell's speech on the matter was certainly a triumph neither of reason nor jocularity. The grim faceties wherewith it was studded are very characteristic. Whatever may be "Plain John's" capabilities, joke-making is certainly not amongst hem; and his efforts in the way strongly remind one of the worthy Dutchman who half shook a house down by jumping over the chairs, in his anxiety to obtain a character for liveliness. Connected more or less with the Crystal Palace have been the several suggestions which have been circulated for throwing glass roofs over several of the principal thoroughfares, turning them, in fact, into vast arcades; and the still bolder scheme hinted at of arching as square or two with the same transparent covering. Lincoln's Inn-fields, for example, converted into a vast glazed flower and winter garden, would hold, at all events, a central position, forming, as it does, almost the very heart of London. The smoke, however, would be the great drawback. A fortight's maggy weather would strew the whole surface of the glass with more

and chimney-pots.
any of my readers have probably seen the unique letter of Bendigo,
"fistio" champion of England, in indignant reprobation of the

French style of boxing with hands and feet, some specimens of which have lately been exhibited at various metropolitics. After all, the professors of the noble art of self-defence have the strangest style of logic, and the most extraordinary notions of chivatry. They call their science "self-defence," whereas it consist just as much or, perhaps, more, in the art of offending one's adversary—punching his head, rather the state to the little has been at the property of the pr

sacrans, the chemical process of making gold will always, even when achieved, be far more expensive that the commercial process of bying it ready made.

The experiment made by the French philosopher, who coolly dipped his hands into a large crucible of molten iron, red. hot, and sparking and crackling, has simply been mentioned in the columns of recording contemporaries. From a gentleman present, I glean the following particulars:—The professor equipped himself in a sort of leathern cuirass, to ward off the heat from the chest, and with what may be described as the top part of gauntlets, fixing round the wrists and extending up to the elbows—of course, leaving the hands bare; ever his mouth he had bandaged a wet cloth. Thus prepared, he smilingly approached the gleaming metal, drew defly off a diamond ring, dipped his right hand into a basin of water, and then deliberately immersed it in the iron bath, keeping it plunged fairly in while you might count tolerably quickly three or four, and, upon plucking out, waving the member gracefully to and fro in token of perfect impunity. The process was repeated first with the other and then with both hands, not a burn or a singe testifying to an unprotected part of the flesh. The explanation of the experimentalist was, that the wet state of the skin was his sole shield—that the expansion, on its conversion into steam, of the liquid defended for a moment the flesh from the molten metal. The feeling, however, was general, that to a previous private application of sulphurous acid this modern salamander owed his curious immunity from the terriby condensed form in which he braved the "devouring element."

The wasse of the season is beginning to be visible in the decreased

the terribly condensed form in which he braved the "devouring clement."

The wane of the season is beginning to be visible in the decreased number of concerts, and the few new exhibitions now being opened. Parliament seems, however, to be getting brisker than ever as the day on which the Park guns will sound their prorogation draws night. When the Lords do sit, they go through the thing in style. Generally, indeed, hereditary Bellamy cannot expect to make a very rapid fortune. But sometimes the Cords do make up for the usual infinitesimal sittings by a dismally long fit of talk. Bright morning shone through the painted windows the other day before the Chancellor left the woolsack, and the mighty majority upon the Ecolesiastical Titles Bill was secured. Parliament will, as usual, be prorogued more or less about the time of the commencement of grouse-shooting. Every seasion, and this has formed no exception, rumours fly abeut, prognosticating an early day for "being up," and quoting all manner of authorities for the assertion: the Speaker had said so—an Irish member had been heard to hint so—the people at the Treasury were certain—the committee clerks had managed to find out—Lord John Russell had stated as much in profound confidence to Lady John Russell, and so forth; but always, as July wanes, the mirage of prorogation flies and flickers with it; and nothing, as it would seem, but the smell of the heather and the whirr of the startled grouse can break the spell which binds honourable members to the red cushions beneath them and the glaring Bude light above.

A. B. R.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE HONIAN BLANDS IN THE ELHIBITION.—In releases to an article on this department of the Great Exhibition, in our Supplement No 698, of July Sin, we are requested to state that not one of the articles exhibition, in our Supplement No 698, of July Sin, we are requested to state that not one of the articles exhibited have been contributed from the Islands; but they are a collection of articles of Ionian product and manufacture, in the possession of English nor a collection of articles of Ionian products and manufacture, in the possession of English nor from an anxious desire on their part and that of an Ionian goutlement loss represents the world's industry. Indeed, we marry gropeworld in its admirable congress of the world's industry. Indeed, we marry gropeworld in its admirable congress of the world's industry. Indeed, we may propose the product of the control of the Industry of the Industry and Industry great the processor required by the Ionian gentleman, and ordered all the DONKYOMM states, that in the last of Swimming inventions, published in the IDLUTERATED LONDON ENTE of THE OFFICE OF THE IDLUTERATED LONDON ENTE OF THE IDLUTERATED LONDON ENTERNMENT OF THE IDLUTERATED LONDON

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soin is a satirical medal of the sixteenth century, struck in derision of the Roman

E. R. (Sciebaster) and MATHEMATICUS—We have not the address MORINGO MAS—We have not appeced by one better M B—Tour coin is a satirfical medial of the sixteenth century, struck in derision of the Roman Moring of the Roman Morin

die of Cutober
Ads states that in 1949 a pamphlet was published, by Major B Carmichael Smith, an
Hishmon, on the scheme of a railway through British America, as now proposed by Mr.
Junn—We Shaw not time to search after reviews
LES JOHNSON—The Patent Swimming Stockings are made by Cox, Georgie Mills,
iet, N B

-Cards to view St James's Palace can only be had at the Lord Cham-

ISB—CIPES to ruse of seame.

We shall be glad to see the Sketches
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A D + E B - Our Exhibition propheness are intended for binding with the other Numbers.

D + E B - Our Exhibition of the Convenient o

rachm e Survey of Londonderry, particularly valuable for its geological

Disinty—See the Orinnatescentry to consenses of the information information maximum droug we have not room for information and information anation and information and information and information and informa Tavistock.—The fares from London to Paris are daily advertised.—The Crystal Palace is between Rotten-row and the Kensington Drive,

Hyde Park

E. C., Lord Eliesmere's collection of pletures was formerly called the "Stafford Gallery" in MINIMA—See explanation of St. Switchin, in the "Illustratiod London Almanack" for 1846 WH O. B. S., and N.F. G—We cannot inform you for the Illustration of E. C. Carliele, is flanked; but we have not room for the Illustration W. R.F. Carliele, in Carlo of the Trinler's Hogenth contains a complete list of Hogarth's

AT AGRA and Kussowiee, Range of Himalayas (three Skotches)—We thank the ter bia offer of these Skotches, but we have not room to engrave them Osberton—We do not unders and the question, ARTH-ANDM, and CHELTEQ—We have not space for further replies as to the rotation earth experiment.

of S.—Viscount Palmerston, being an Irish Peer, and having conse the House of Lords, has been elected to the Commons by an English-Corrwall, bears for Armse. "Arg. a chers. as, between there dowes ppr. verf, a grey-hound sejant arg. ducally gerged gr." verf, a grey-hound sejant arg. ducally gerged gr." The family belonged to the arm in question we do not know. The family belonged to

bearings of Burkit

HARARIAH—Wodward, of Worcosternhire: 'Arma,' 'Arg. three bars gu, over all
stags' heads cabosed or; on a chief sa. a wolf passant between two phono of the
'race' : a demil lon rampant as. holding between the paws a pheno or."

Sir I W Barron represents the city of Waterford; and Pierce Somerset Butler,
county of Kilemay, in Parliament,

18—41 with of Spieke: "Barry of cight az. and or; over all an eagle displayed with
on the Apaterna count, you would be entitled to quarier your grandmother's area;
awing any ensigns of your own, you cannot assume those of any other family from
to descend

second
A crest cannot be assumed without due authority; a motio may
oth bearings have been used by the family of Glena
and find nor-cord of any arms to Vinen. A reference to Collinson's "Somersotre," under Chard, might possibly throw some light on the subject
ladly is not entitled, under any circumstances, to use a crest. A son has a
ter his mother's arms, if that lady were an hisrass or co-betress, but not
backand impedie his wide a sums if due be an heises, the bears these on an

ss-Your mother's only brother having died without issue, you are mother's arms mother's arms arms and the stamp-office when due—Apply for the drawing-book, at 86, Hees-Carrest church may possibly afford the information future—Telesto to view Syon and Northamberland House should be

atter MK. Egin.—We cannot colling in Wax" of the Milke was considered to the Milke was considered to the Milke was considered to the North Fols do not interfer in wragers of the North Fols of the Milke was considered to the Mi

, is thanked for the lines, though we have not room to print them ould apply to the Registrar of St George's, Hanover-square, in which p

any date may be sent postage-free in Eagland oply respecting the telescopes and optometer to Mess

e regret that we have not room ranhley's "New Picture of London" da-We cannot possibly devote the requisite space to the subject DENT.—We regret that we have not room yn enwapaper written upon, save with the address, is chargeable

of the Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn-street, St. James's, will in-

come disease extended by a static pay,

come disease in quantization be are a name to which arms have been duly recorded, was

ow whether he can substantiate his right

We do not think that there is any existing family of position bearing the name

The same was formerly spirit rickhill.

The same was formerly spirit rickhill.

The same was formerly spirit rickhill.

Limit the silversion of the syries in 1726, the year did not legally and gene
one in England until March 25; hence the passage in "Heginald Hastings,"

ortrait has not appeared in Secretary of the Executive Committee, Great Exhibition glesses to Rore and Oo, 13, Newgase-street. Prichard's is the meet a his suggestion to the Royal Commissioners—intended letter on Wood Engravier and Secretary to the Executive Committee of the Great Exhibition Between the Committee of the Great Exhibition Betwe

rysalter is 1, Stratton-street, Piccadilly I the subject in question to theatre, wax lights are borne bef-

and H R G H, Margate—We have not room ticke s to view Windsor Castle, at Ackstmann and Co.'s, Strand schal College, and W H U, Armagh, are thanked; but we have

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al College, and W H U, Armagh, are thanked; but we have not be correct assets.

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THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—CLASS IX.

The extra attraction of the Cattle Show at Windsor has brought an memens number of agriculturists from all parts of England, and, as may be expected, Class 9 of the Great Exhibition has been unusually crowded of late; in fact, there has been scarcely room to move, without finding oneself entangled amongst the innumerable prongs, knives, pikes, and other formidable-looking apparatus here offered for the inspection of the farmer, and exciting the wonder of the uninitiated.

Class 9 has received, ever since the opening of the Exhibition, alrage amount of attention from all classes, and especially from foreigners, numbers of whom may always be found examining with great interest the details of the various machines, and discussing their numerous advantages. They have also given orders for an immense number of every description. Nor have the English armers allowed so splendid an opportunity to pass by of setting themselves up with a fresh stock of improved implements, to be executed for the public) here exhibited by them in Hyde Park. But perhaps the most gratifying slight in visiting this class is to watch the interest taken by the large number of agricultural and, and, as more transfer the algo large moust be a great treat. Their masters have been in the habit of seeing similar collections at the annual agricultural shows; the habit of seeing similar collections at the annual agricultural shows; the habit of seeing similar collections at the annual agricultural shows; the habit of seeing similar collections at the annual agricultural shows; the habit of seeing similar collections at the annual agricultural shows; the habit of seeing similar collections at the annual agricultural shows; the habit of seeing similar collections at the annual agricultural shows; the habit of seeing similar collections at the annual agricultural shows; the habit of seeing similar collections at the annual agricultural shows; the habit of seeing similar collections at the annual agricultural shows;

their way with these practical men, who invariably have heretofore set their faces against them simply because they were new. This is not now the case; agricultural machinists are well supported by the farmers, who buy immediately anything that is offered as an improvement with a fair chance of success. This is caused by their now being driven to study the principles of the machinest they use, and which enables them to form better judgments of what they should purchase.

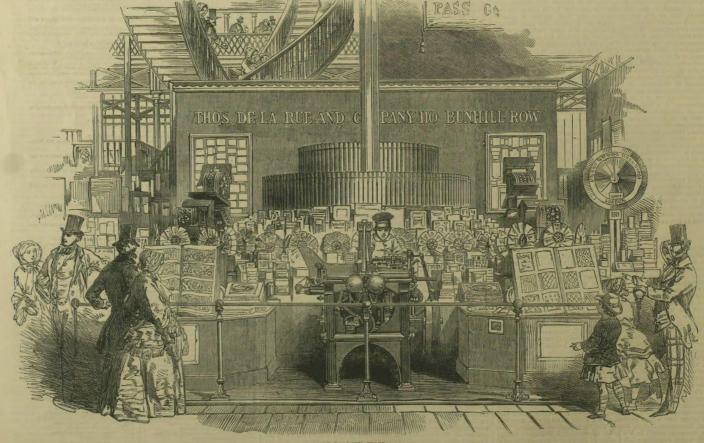
One may often now observe gaitered gentlemen from the country open.

use, and which enables them to the should purchase.

One may often now observe gaitered gentlemen from the country opening fire-doors of engines, counting tubes, and discussing the relative merits of oscillating trunks or fixed cylinder engines, in the most learned manner, of whose very existence a short sime since they were utterly ignorant. Let us hope that these are some of the many benefits we shall receive from the more enlightened policy now pursued in reference to agriculture.

# DE LA RUE'S STALL.

The annexed Engraving of the stall of the Messrs. De la Rue will afford perhaps agreeable reminiscences to the thousands who have watched the process of envelope-making by the ingenious machinery here employed, which we described in a previous Number.



DE LA RUE'S STALL



EXTERIOR OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE ERECTED IN HYDE PARK FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL MATIONS.

OPENED THE 1st OF MAY, 1851.

SOUTH SEAST VIEW.